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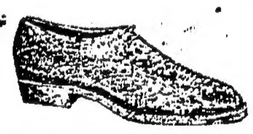
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EMPIRE DAY.

SPEECH MAKING AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

St. Joseph's College, Kennedy Road, was *en fete* this morning on the occasion of the usual presentation of prizes in the Empire Day Essay Competition. Mr. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, who himself corrected the Essays, attended at the College this morning to present the prizes, and was met at the entrance by the Vice Director, the Rev. Bro. Corentian and the teaching staff and conducted to the spacious hall which was tastefully decorated with bunting and palms. On a platform at one end of the hall was placed a table on which rested the prizes. Over this, on the wall, is hung a huge Union Jack. Proceeding to the platform, Mr. Ralphs addressed the boys and said he was sorry that the Director, the Rev. Bro. Aimar, was unable to be present owing to illness and expressed the hope that he will soon recover his health and be once more in their midst to take an active part in the school's doings. Then addressing the Vice Director, Mr. Ralphs said:—

I have to thank you, Sir, for once again kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes awarded to various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best of the essays sent in.

The task of final adjudication was no easy one, especially in the First Class. The pupils in this Class were asked to write an Essay on "The Part played by the Navy in the Foundation, Consolidation and Defence of the British Empire." One competitor, while writing on the lines required, entitled his Essay appropriately enough "Britain's Sure Shield." Five Essays were selected from this Class, and all were highly creditable. As they dealt in a very interesting way with the work of the British Navy I shewed the papers to Commodore Gurner, R.N. who pronounced them extraordinarily good, and said that the writers deserved the greatest credit. The Commodore was kind enough to advise in the final selection, and named Leonard Xavier as having sent in the best essay, K. H. Erani deserving honourable mention. The Prize is accordingly awarded to Leonard Xavier, and I have very great pleasure in asking K. H. Erani to accept from me a special prize.

I again congratulate St. Joseph's College on the patriotic spirit shown annually in the celebration of Empire Day, and also the Members of St. Joseph's College Association, all old pupils of the College, who generously offer prizes for Empire Day Essays. You all know that this Day is specially set apart as an occasion on which every year we celebrate the growth and glory of the British Empire, and that the day selected is the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria in whose reign the greatest Empire developments took place. But on this day we should reflect not merely upon the greatness but also upon the dignity of the Empire and the responsibility which must rest upon all its citizens. The British Empire has been founded upon Justice and Freedom; that it may endure, these fundamental principles must ever be maintained, and it is the duty of all of us to take our responsibilities seriously, to do all we can for the Empire. To serve the Empire, to honour the Empire, to live and, if need be, to die for it, is the duty of every good citizen. We must keep ever in mind that the Empire does not exist for the good of any individual citizen above another, but for the common good and if all have common benefits surely all have common duties. Before the War there was a tendency to forget this, there was a growing tendency for individuals to seek only their own selfish ends, and to give little thought to the common good. The War showed that this was only on the surface, or that such individuals were in the great minority—almost a negligible one. For when the call to arms came, our Empire rose as one man. There was no longer any distinction of class, colour, face, or creed; kings, princes and peasants risked their lives alike, the owner of broad acres fought side by side with the penniless pauper: the Christian, the Jew and the Mohammedan, dwellers from every part of our world-extended Empire, hurried to the call of duty and fought as brethren against the common foe. The enemy hoped and believed that on the outbreak of war the British Empire would fall to pieces; they were doomed to disappointment for, contrary to their expectations, the result has been to bind the component parts of the Empire more closely together. A year ago when I spoke to you on this day we were at perhaps the most critical period of the War. It seemed almost as if we might not win in spite of the superhuman efforts and magnificent fortitude of our men. The history of the War, when it comes to be written, can only add more glory to the annals of our nation. To-day Peace is in sight; the terrible slaughter is stayed and every day brings us nearer, we trust, to the ideals for which we entered the war. Great has been the price paid by our brothers from all parts of the Empire, and by our gallant Allies; in proportion to the sacrifices made we must shoulder the responsibility of the sacred trust handed on to us. Let us see that the spirit of sacrifice is not allowed to flag, and that we realise that the Empire is still ours, secured to us by the blood of our kindred. Let us "Pay the debt."

Of boundless love and reverence and regret
To those great men who fought and kept it ours.
And keep it ours, O God, from brute control."

We have spoken of our duty to the Empire, but there is another duty we must think of, the duty which the Empire owes to the rest of the world. The war just ended was one in which the freedom not only of the British Empire but of the whole world was at stake, and for both these reasons we hastened to help, for it is the privilege of the strong to help others. It is not what we ourselves gain but what we are able to do for others which makes us great, whether as nations or individuals.

And now, the foe having been overcome, we have to help in the reconstruction of the world.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a recent speech said that a suggested solution of the threatened world troubles was that all races should be given British freedom and justice. The League of Nations, said the gallant soldier, could never absolve us from our mission as an Empire. What is our mission. Perhaps we might say in brief that it is to promote a sympathetic understanding among the nations of the world, to preach the doctrine of freedom and justice and above all to practise what we preach in all matters great and small, and be ourselves, both as an Empire and as individuals, an example to the world.

Many of you will soon be old enough to take an active part in the world. How are you fitting yourselves for *your* mission. The fact that you are attending school proves that you have commenced well, by getting a good education. You do well in your studies but that is only a part of your education. Your are doing well in another part of your education; I refer to games, valuable not only because of the physical training involved but because of the training in discipline, especially in the team games where each has to "play the game" and make it his whole aim not to win honour for himself, but to see that his side wins. That is how we must play the game, whether it is in sport or commerce—think of our side, which is the Empire; keep ourselves sound both in body and mind, and so maintain the Empire in its strength that it may in its turn help the weaker nations.

"And drill the raw world for the march of mind
Till crowds at length be saved, and crowns be just."

Mr. Ralphs then sat down amid the enthusiastic applause of the students present.

The Vice Director then thanked Mr. Ralphs for his kind words and the regret he had expressed at the Director's inability to attend the function and also for hope he had so kindly expressed for the Director's speedy recovery. The speaker assured Mr. Ralphs that everyone present join him in thanking him for his kindness in consenting to attend at the college that morning to present the prizes.

After this, the gathering repaired to the College compound where the boys of the various classes formed up two deep and marched past saluting the flag. Mr. Ralphs receiving the salute standing at the foot of the flagstaff.

The parade then marched out of the College compound and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Cathedral where the usual Empire Day service was held. The Lord Bishop Pozzoni officiating assisted by several priests.

The winners of prizes for the best Empire Day Essays are:—

Class 1, L. Xavier (1st), K. H. Erani (2nd); Class 2, Anthony Gil; Class 3A' Eric Jordan; Class 3B, C. A. Cader; Class 4A, Marcus da Silva; Class 4B, B. Rasmussen; Class 4C, H. Nemazee; Class 5A, A. Ribeiro; Class 5B, Fung Tak Niu and Class 5 (Kowloon) P. Lasala.

SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

To-day being Empire Day, a special service was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealey, at 7 a.m. and a commemoration service for the Catholic Schools at 9 a.m.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated assisted by the clergy and students of the Cathedral Seminary. After the "*laudate*," the singing of the National Anthem terminated the services. Practically all the schools participated.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OUR AFGHAN WAR.

SIMLA, May 21.

A telegram reporting an aerial attack on Jalalabad says the bomb raids were highly successful. In a night raid Captain Carbery dropped four small bombs on the Amir's palace. In a day raid four bombs were dropped amongst 200 infantry on parade, inflicting about 50 casualties. The infantry scattered into the barracks, which were bombed by the next raid. Six direct hits were obtained in all. Bombs were dropped in the town, which is much knocked about. Fifteen machines participated and nearly two tons of bombs were dropped.

ARMED CHINESE.

An innocent looking Chinese was going on board the s.s. *Nam Hoi* lying alongside the Leung Wing Wharf, yesterday, when he was stopped by an officer of the law, and relieved of a pistol and 245 rounds of ammunition. Fined $300.

Another Chinese who pleaded that he was an honest workman from America was also fined $150 for the possession of two magazines and a quantity of ammunition.

Another Chinese was taken by surprise in Temple Street, Yaumati, with the possession of a revolver loaded in six chambers and arrested. Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, he pleaded not guilty and was remanded till Monday.

NATIVE CURIOS.

It is a most interesting exhibition, that which our two Hollanders are showing to-day at the Astor House Hotel, *premier etage*. The "books" of the Batak Malays and Permalins, mostly for fortune-telling purposes, the weird idols and implements of the priests, the model of a chief's house, and many other things, rare and ancient, together with interesting photographs, are of great interest to the student of ethnology. These adventurous young men have strange tales to tell. Get Mr. Jonker to describe their feelings as they lay, trussed up, in a native hut while the devil dance that was to be a sort of "grace before meat" (with them as the meat) went on outside. He tells it well. The people they were with are quite different from the Malays, though in their weapons there is some similarity. We understand the exhibits will be open to inspection until nine to-night.

GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY.

The Polo Gymkhana which was to have been held at the Racecourse to-day by the Hongkong Polo Club has been postponed until Wednesday.

The racecourse was inspected by Jockey Club and Polo Club officials this morning.

As the racecourse is partly under water it was decided to postpone the meeting. This decision was arrived at chiefly on account of the nature of the events, which are calculated to seriously injure wet turf.

The programme as advertised holds good for the new date.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

JUMBLE SALE.

A jumble sale was held yesterday afternoon at St. Church Hall, Kowloon, in aid of the Ministering Children's League. All kinds of articles, wearing apparel and a hundred and one useful household things were disposed of at reasonable prices, and the amounts realized will be worthy of the cause.

The success of the bazaar reflects much credit on Mrs. Griffin, the organiser, and her helpful asssistants. These were Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. White, Mrs. Rosser, Mrs Anderson and the Misses Rosser, Stone, Murphy, Ogilvie, Pearce and Bessie George.

During the service His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni made an address in which he spoke of the anxiety of last Empire Day and the triumph of this.

THE CITY.

There is little outward show of any general observance of Empire Day. At 10.15 this morning Queen's Road Central displayed one Union Jack, four Red Ensigns and four other flags. Des Voeux Road Central sported less, One Union Jack, one Red Ensign and one nondescript.

ST. JOHN'S.

An Empire Day Service was held at St. John's Cathedral, which was largely attended. The Hongkong Cadet Corps and children from all the schools attended the service. The Rev. R. A. Bundle, Chaplain to the Forces preached an appropriate sermon on the subject of the Empire and righteousness.

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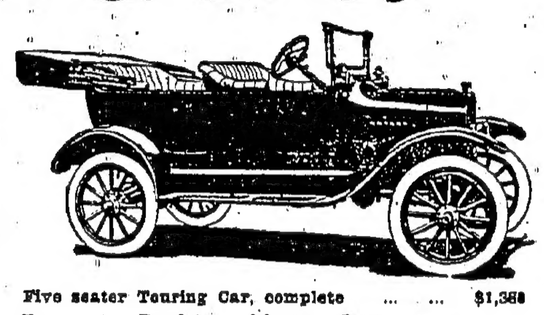
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—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY, May 26, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at E. & G godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

150 tons Round Mild Steel Bars.

Assortment as under :—

10 tons 40' x ½"
20 " 40' x ⅜"
16 " 40' x 23/32"
20 " 40' x 13/16"
16 " 40' x ¾"
20 " 40' x 1"
25 " 40' x 1 3/16"
20 " 40' x 1⅛"
3 " 40' x 1 9/16"

Terms :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

ON

THURSDAY May 29, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 3 Patell Villas, Top Flat,
(Kowloon),

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Wednesday the 28th instant.

Terms :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

ON

FRIDAY, May 30, 1919.
commencing at 2.45 p.m.,
at "Meirion" No. 5, The Peak,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

comprising :—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, teak hall table, writing table, bookcase, Marble top octagonal table, Leather covered armchairs, Lacquered teapoys, teak screens, Gramophone, Copper coal scuttle, Curtains, Pictures, Wall Plates, vases and ornaments,
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, dinner waggon with bevelled mirror, glass cabinets, ice chest, cupboards, Dinner services, Glass-ware, etc.

Teak and Iron bedsteads, teak dressing table with bevelled mirrors, wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, marble top washstands, chests of drawers,
etc., etc.

Also

A Fine Selection of Fine Canton Blackwood-ware :—Curio cabinet and stands, lady's desk, side table, armchairs, settees, jass table, flower stands, teapoys, cake stands, etc.

And

A quantity of Maiden hair ferns in pots and plants in pots.

On view from Thursday the 29th instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

ON

MONDAY, June 2, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Blue Building godown 4A, Wanchai, of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

305 pieces Mild Steel Angles ⅜" x 3" x 3" x 18'/22'
244 pieces Mild Steel Angles ⅜" x 3" x 3" x 32'
164 pieces Mild Steel Angles 5/16" x 3" x 3" x 22'
3 pieces Mild Steel Angles 5/16" x 3" x 3" x 20'

and afterwards at 3 p.m.
at No. 16 godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon).

36 pieces Mild Steel Plates 5/16" x 5' x 10'
46 pieces Mild Steel Plates ⅜" x 5' x 10'
46 pieces Mild Steel Plates ⅜" x 5' x 10'
10 pieces Mild Steel Plates ⅜" x 6' x 12'
36 pieces Mild Steel Plates 5/16" x 5 x 10'
3 pieces Mild Steel Plates 5/16" x 4 x 8'
(stored in No. 11 Passage)
46 pieces Mild Steel Angles ¼" x 1¾" x 1¾' x 18'/22'
83 pieces Mild Steel Angles ¼" x 2" x 2" x 18'/22'
82 pieces Mild Steel Angles ¼" x 2¼" x 2¼" x 16'/22'
(The above stored in No. 2 Passage)
6 casks 20 G Bright Wire,
4 casks Zinc Sheets Gauge, 7' 4' x 8'
(The above stored in No. 36 Godown).

Terms :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

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DOORSTEP DRAMA.

A sensational story of a masked man with a revolver was told at the inquest at Dublin on March 13, on Alfred Pearson, forty, who was shot at his door in Drumcondra on the night of March 11.

Kate Doran stated that while Mr. Pearson, deceased, and another woman were having tea at Mr. Pearson's house, a knock came at the door, and deceased went to answer it. Then she heard the noise of firearms.

On going out she saw a masked man with a revolver.

Thinking she would be shot, she asked for mercy, saying she was a Sinn Feiner.

'CELLIST'S ROMANCE.

Lately, musical London was surprised by the announcement of an engagement between Mr. Edward Hudson, of Lindisfarne Castle, Northumberland, and Miss Guilermina Suggia, the famous 'cellist.

Mr. Hudson, who is a lover of music and the fine arts, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, printers, and managing director of *County Life* and other papers.

Lindisfarne Castle, on Holy Island, three miles from the coast of Northumberland, is a picturesque old place dating from 1500. It has a wonderful music-room with a fine ceiling.

Miss Suggia, who is of Italian descent, and born in Oporto, was fine 'cellist and a great platform favourite.

During the war she has been heard frequently in London.

The wedding will take place probably in June.

OUR BRIGHTEST COLONY.

Development in Newfoundland is proceeding rapidly, and it was not uncommon to find electric light in a fisherman's hut, and that light was supplied at twenty cents per lamp per month.

Thus Sir Edgar Bowring at a luncheon given by the British Empire League to celebrate his appointment as the first High Commissioner of Newfoundland—*Britain's oldest colony.*

"There had been recently a revolution in fishery, the old-time methods were disappearing," said Sir Edgar. "Ours and sails were no longer used, and in their place the fishermen used gasolene engines."

The Government of Newfoundland now not only paid for cold storage, but also paid a bounty upon every ton of fish exported. In that connection it was interesting to note that Billingsgate Market had no cold storage facilities.

And in winter Newfoundland had more sunshine than Britain.

TWINS SIX TIMES.

Mrs. Dewinton, a resident in Guernsey, has given birth to six sets of twins in 11 years. She also has 10 other children.

Of this remarkable family 18 are living and the case was reported to the King and recommended for special notice. Seeing that the record was so remarkable and that the family was a deserving one, his Majesty sent a donation.

This is not to be confused with the "King's bounty," which is claimable only in the case of triplets.

VIMY RIDGE AS A GIFT TO CANADA.

It is understood that it is the intention of the French Government to present Vimy Ridge to Canada, says the Press Association.

At the same time, the Belgian Government have intimated their desire of awarding Canada a grant of land in the city of Ypres for the purpose of erecting a memorial museum and shrine for Canadian pilgrims to the battlefields of the famous Ypres Salient.

Vimy Ridge was captured by the Canadians on April 9, 1917, and for nearly two years Canadian troops fought in the locality, which is thickly dotted with Canadian graves. Although of little value from an agricultural point of view, these barren acres will have an imperishable association with the history of Canada.

A MAN NOBODY WANTS.

"They won't have the man in the Army; they won't have him in his native country; and they won't have him in the country to which he was deported; further, the Leeds police don't want him, so I don't know what is to become of him," said a solicitor at Leeds Police Court, when Joseph Myers, 31, appeared on remand charged with a contravention of the Aliens Act.

It was stated that the prisoner had registered in the name of "James Smith," and enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers in Ireland, but deserted in 1918. He was convicted at Liverpool on a serious charge and recommended for expulsion.

On that occasion he stated he was a native of Berlin, and in the following year he was deported, but was not allowed to stay in Germany.

It had since been stated that he was born at Villa, in Russian Poland, but the Russian authorities would not have him.

The police read a letter from the Home Office suggesting that the Court should send the man to prison for disregarding the deportation orders.

The magistrate, confessing himself puzzled, adjourned the case for the seventh time.

LOWER DECK PROSPECTS.

The veteran Admiral J. Moresby retired, of Fareham, writes:

Of distinguished officers, during my period of service, dating from 1842, who have been credited with "having come in at the mizzen holes" and flown their admiral's flag, there were three; but to none of these gallant officers and splendid seamen does the phrase fully apply. Sir John Kingcome, my father's friend, lived at the little village of Ness, on the River Yealm, where his father was a fisherman; my father lived at Newton Ferrars, on the opposite side of the river. The boy Kingcome attracted the notice of Sir Lewis (then Captain Maitland, who entered him as a second-class volunteer, i.e., for a sailing master's billet, not then, nor in my day, to live with the "young gentlemen." They had separate cabins, like the warrant officers. Kingcome became a master's mate, and for his gallantry was made a Lieutenant. A still more distinguished officer's father was a tradesman who had a lien on a captain, R.N., who discharged the debt by giving the son a naval career, ending in a baronetcy. Neither is there trustworthy evidence with respect to the remaining officer, except that he entered as an A.B., for shortly after he was rated a midshipman in the same ship.

MARRIAGE AND AFFINITY.

"A great many people are under the impression that the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, which allows a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, can be reversed and that a woman can marry her deceased husband's brother, but that is not so."

So said Mr. Travers Humphreys, prosecuting in a case at the Old Bailey.

The case was a sequel to proceedings in the Divorce Court, Percy Parker Shepherd, a private in the R.A.M.C., being indicted at the Old Bailey for making a false declaration for the purpose of procuring a marriage certificate and with grave offences in respect of Cicely Maria Shepherd, his sister-in-law.

It was stated that after accused's brother (who had married Cicely) was killed in France she met Percy Shepherd, with whom she went through a form of marriage. Prisoner later went to the Divorce Court to get the marriage annulled on the ground of affinity.

Mr. Justice Horridge in the Divorce Court had ordered all the documents to be impounded and sent to the Public Prosecutor.

Prisoner was found guilty on all counts.

Mr. Justice Darling, in sentencing him to five years' penal servitude, said: "A meaner, baser creature than you I have never seen, never."

Prisoner collapsed in the arms of the warders.

NOTICES.

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Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1239 & 2230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Please notice **The Breezy Garage** is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming Season.

CHANDLER	7	passengers	$8.00 per Hour.
HUDSON-SUPER SIX	7	"	$7.00 " "
OAKLANDS	5	"	$6.00 " "

Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronise us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.

OUR MOTTO
Drink less patent medicine and take more motoring.

THE BREEZY GARAGE,
81, Des Voeux Road Central,
Opposite Central Market.
'Phone 2499.

Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 34 × 4 and 32 × 4.
Please Ring, Write or Call

Mr. TANG TSUN,
Proprietor and Manager.

WESTINGHOUSE

ELECTRIC IRON.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC WARE LIGHTENS EVERY HOUSEHOLD CARE.

ALWAYS HOT SO LONG AS WANTED,
THE STEPS IT SAVES CANNOT BE COUNTED.
AVOIDS THE RANGE'S GRIMY, MURK,
QUICKER, CLEANER, BETTER WORK.

FOR SALE BY:

GERIN, DREVARD & CO. TEL. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Sytsem throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—'VICTORIA.'

J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address, "CARLTON." MRS. P. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD DRINKS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
(ADDRESS:
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION
15, Morrison Hill Road

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERICON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON

TUESDAY,

May 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising :—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK :—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON

TUESDAY,

May 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

Comprising :—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), and Croquet Set, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

THURSDAY,

May 29, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 8, Mountain View, The Peak,

THE SUNDRY

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising :—

Large Teakwood Hallstand, Morocco Leather covered Sofa and Arm-chairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinets, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, &c., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, &c.

Also

Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filter, Ice Chest, Ships Lavatory, Wine Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

LOST.

LOST.—PAIR OF BINOCULARS in leather case. If finder brings back to "China Mail" Office, he will be rewarded.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—AT ONCE, A CLERK with some knowledge of Book-keeping. Must have first class credentials. Apply in writing to BRITON, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—For The CHINESE-ENGLISH SCHOOL of JAVA, TWO RESIDENTIAL MASTERS. Salary (Senior Local) 110 guilders rising 15 annually. Free quarters, food, etc. Free passage. Applicants must be Chinese, and accustomed to Sports. Students who have just finished their education preferred. Apply with testimonials up-to-date to TUAN GURU, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Four-roomed HOUSE in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, May 20, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET.—NEW HOUSES in Nathan Road, Kowloon,

No. 14

Second Floor & Ground Floor.

Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets. Enamelled Baths (European Style.)

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to :— LAI HIN MAN,
Manager.

Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, owing to the Undersigned proceeding home on leave, MR. RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY, will take charge of the Company's Hongkong Branch as Acting Local Manager as from 21st inst.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, May 19, 1919.

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, (HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA CO., BERLIN
FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims against the above to the undersigned Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, on or before SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, May 20, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

THURSDAY,

May 29, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon,

THE SUNDRY

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

including :—

Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, finely carved Blackwood Settee, Stands, Pictures, &c., large and small Bedsteads (Hair Mattress), Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, &c.

Large Ice Chest, Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils.

Also

Piano by Robinson Piano Co., Electric Fittings and Fans,

And

A number of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

FRIDAY,

May 30, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 23 New Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon,

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising :—

Well made Teakwood Dining Room Suite, large Dinner Service, Glass Ware, &c.

Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, &c.

Singer Sewing Machine, Electric Fittings, Pot Plants, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

EMPIRE DAY.

WEATHER PERMITTING, A POLO CLUB GYMKHANA will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) on SATURDAY next, May 24th, at 4 p.m.

Admission $1.00 (including Tea). Children under twelve half price.

Programme includes :—Tent Pegging, Brain-Fever Race, Mounted Combat, &c., &c.

Cash Sweeps.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 19, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese races desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 31st instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 19, 1919.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned JOHN LAMBERT Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDINER, M.I.N.A., Ship Surveyor and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor appointed from New York to this port.

(Sgd.) JOHN LAMBERT,
Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong.

May 23, 1919.

LONDON'S WHITE MANTLE.

"SUMMER TIME."

On March 31 London papers said: Officially "summer time" came into operation in the early hours of Sunday, but very early on Saturday, as if to take revenge for artificial tinkering with the clock, time leaped back to snowy winter-time and took everybody completely by surprise. At midnight on Friday there was no indication of the trick about to be played, for a cold drizzle so characteristic of a March that has had a most unenviable reputation, chilled and depressed the late wayfarers. Suddenly the temperature dropped, and by two o'clock the roadways and housetops were mantled in white. Nature delights in silent operations, and she set herself with dramatic effect on this occasion to smother City and country in snow as white as bleached wool. By six o'clock a picture of the most intense whiteness was complete. Snow, which had fallen with gossamer lightness, lay everywhere to a depth of about half a foot. So still had the morning been that the surface of the white covering was unruffled. It clung to everything it touched, transforming gardens and open paces where it found trees or bushes into veritable bits of fairyland. Intense whiteness pervaded everything—fences were coated, hedges were smothered, wire became ropes of spotless fluff, trees stood in the early morning light like ghost sentinels, motionless as a painted picture.

FRAGILE AND TRANSIENT.

It was a wonderful sight, perfect in its beauty as it was perfect in its virgin whiteness. But it was far too fragile and delicate a transformation to last. It was a thing of a transient hour. When a slight breath of wind stirred on the broadening of day its perfection vanished—like the snowflake on the river, "a moment seen, then gone for ever" And when the sunlight caught some semblance of warmth it dealt out destruction to the fair scene. The snow went almost as quickly and as quietly as it had come, though in the more exposed parts it disappeared reluctantly. It may be mentioned that at the Carnegie Library, Herne hill, there was a depth of over a foot of snow in the early morning. This is probably a record for the metropolis at so late a date.

So even was the snowfall that, despite its depth, traffic was but little impeded in London and over the South of England generally. Some delay was caused in the running of the trains on the London and South-Western electric service in the early morning in consequence of the snow interfering with the free working of the points. City workers arriving by train were agreeably surprised to find they had been delayed by no more than about fifteen minutes in the majority of cases. The tram services, too, were run with commendable precision. The routes were first cleared by plough, but it was not until nine o'clock that all the points were sufficiently clear to admit of the running of trailers. "Of course," said one official, "we have had luck in obtaining the services of men only too willing to have an hour or two at snow clearing. At four o'clock in the morning many men presented themselves for work, and we were glad to have their assistance. By 7.30 most of the main thoroughfares were cleared, thanks to the army of demobilised soldiers anxious to work."

A STREET SCENE.

Between six and seven o'clock Gray's Inn-road presented an extraordinary appearance. A very large number of railway vans use this thoroughfare to convey foodstuffs from the two great railway termini, King's-cross and St. Pancras, and the horses attached to the heavily-laden vehicles were quite unable to pull their loads through. The animals slipped at every attempt to move, and soon there was a jumble of fallen horses and vans. As a consequence the tram services through this thoroughfare were considerably interfered with.

In the City the street cleansing department got early to work, and had ploughs and sweepers and an army of shovellers at work, so that the main thoroughfares were fairly clear even for the early morning traffic.

Little or no delay was caused in the arrival of supplies at Covent-garden in the early morning. All the goods sent by rail reached the market at the usual hour, and only the green stuffs and other goods sent by road from farms in Middlesex and Surrey arrived a little later than usual. The week-end supplies of fruit and vegetables were in no way affected.

Travellers from Essex suffered some slight delay in reaching town. The fast trains from Southend suffered most, but though the fall was the deepest experienced this winter, the trains were sharper to time than on many occasions when hard frosts had followed on rainfall during the night, causing little grip on the rails.

A Brighton Correspondent says that the fall of snow in that district was heavier than at any time during the winter. He adds, that the conditions continued very wintry, snow-squalls alternating with spells of sunshine.

Over the north of Scotland the storm was severe. In Caithness, an exposed county, snowdrifts were and numerous. The south-going midnight train was blocked two miles south of Altnabreas, and the morning train for the north did not leave Wick.

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.

When resting, the fly can often be observed to regurgitate its crop contents, until there is suspended from the end of its proboscis a drop nearly as big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with gusto so long as the fly is undisturbed, but is dropped if alarm leads to hasty flight. A cropful of faecal fluid may thus be deposited on the surface of food ready for human consumption, and the deposit may easily contain 5,000 enteric bacilli or other intestinal infective organisms.

Well fed house-flies defaecate about once every five minutes.

"INSECTOX"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

OUTFITS $4. REFILLS $1.30

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

KING TAI.

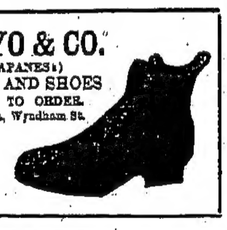
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP
Blackwood Furniture Store.

All classes of Furniture made to order and Packed for shipment. Gold and Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese Curios and Embroideries.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

No. 10 & 12, Pedder Street,
(Opposite to HONGKONG HOTEL),
HONGKONG.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 34, Wyndham St.



"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to :—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building. General Agents.

—FOR—
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Vœux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

SOMETHING NEW.

WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the Choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

Try It

1-lb. tins - - - - 80 cents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

PRIMO

Points of view may differ on the right course to take in waging war * * * *

When it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central.

BEER

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

LADIES' WHITE FOOTWEAR.

KID, SUEDE AND CANVAS.

THE LATEST:

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

BIRTHS.

BRANCH.—On May 24, at Government Civil Hospital, to Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Branch, a son.

HILBORNE.—On May 15, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Hilborne, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LOAM.—On May 16, at Shanghai, Eliza, widow of the late W. B. Loam, I. M. Customs, aged 60 years.

HAYS.—On May 18, at Shanghai, John Hays, solicitor, only son of Canon John Hays, of Navenby, Lincolnshire, aged 46 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

OUR REAL SELVES.

A. Clutton Brock has written for the *Manchester Guardian's* special League of Nations number an article which seems to us to be quite wrong in detail and yet queerly helpful in its general effect. "The chief obstacles" to a successful League of Nations, he says in opening, "are in the human mind." This thought was ours the other day when we quoted General Smuts and emphasised the importance of the trend of the daily talk of the people. The influence of a casual remark may spread like circular ripples on a sheet of water, may accumulate public opinion, favourable or unfavourable, on the snowball principle. Mr. Brock's thought seems to have been different when he wrote that telling phrase. He quite erroneously, it seems to us, quarrels with the phrase "herd instinct" as "scientific jargon." "It sounds like science," he says, "but it is really satire." It all depends who employs the phrase. We are aware of the existence of the political Pharisee who scorns the mob and uses the expression to indicate that he, superior and aloof, is not as other men are. But we are also aware of the existence of the scientific thinker who sees the "herd instinct" as a factor not to be ignored, and who in more than one way may try to put it to practical political use, as an exponent of *judo* utilises the strength of his opponent to defeat him. It is perhaps excusable in certain minds, like that of the late Mark Twain, who thought human nature was contemptible and past saving, to speak of the "herd instinct" in terms of despair and scorn; but that, in the American idiom, "cuts no ice." In our own slang, past and present, it "butters no parsnips," and it "does not buy the baby a new frock." To deny its existence as Mr. Brock does is unscientific and surprisingly stupid in such a thoughtful writer. "A nation is not a herd. . . . Call it a League of Herds and you see the absurdity of the proposition." Really, this is worthy the higher flights of forensic practice. We are partial to the *reductio ad absurdum* in logic, frequently attempt it in these columns, and believe it useful; but the only thing Mr. Brock therein reduces to absurdity is his own pretension as a scientific critic. Let us see how he proceeds. "The herd . . . . is a primitive, unwilled thing, a survival from the past." So far, quite correct. We accept the premise. "But a nation is a willed thing, and there is always implied in it the ideal, not of the herd, which is no ideal at all, but rather of the orchestra. . . . What makes it is a common purpose, not a common origin. It is this purpose . . . . that turns tribes into nations." Here is assumption, here is "begging the question," taking for granted far too much, a distinct example of the *petitio principii*. On the point of demanding what nation he can adduce which came into existence as the result of a willed purpose, we read a little further and find it unnecessary. He himself admits that the purpose is "supra-conscious," and that "when we call ourselves nations we flatter ourselves, and what hinders the League of Nations is the fact that there are not yet nations to compose it." That is an admission in terms that the so-called nations *are* herds, which means that the "herd instinct" he denied is not a myth, and not jargon. Thinking "at the pen's point," as is the too common way of writers, instead of meditating concentratedly, and then ordering his thoughts, he has succumbed to a distressing attack of logorrhœa. Calling a well-found phrase of eminently respectable origin "jargon," he has himself jargonized. This is a pity, because A. Clutton Brock is a name that has earned respect during recent years, in a wilderness of wild and woolly journalese.

So far are we from being repelled by his attempt at the *reductio ad absurdum*, we are quite willing to speak of a League of Human Herds, so long as it clarifies exposition. Atkinson's vivid picture of primal man will do for a starting point. Bigger human combinations thereafter are easy to follow, necessitated by and naturally evolving in an environment bristling with menace. From phratry to totem, from totem to tribe, and from tribe to nation, we can see the "herds" increasing as intelligence and the "herd instinct" strengthened and waxed. Reason (or an approximation thereto) gave us those bigger combinations which we called alliances, bunds ententes. It is reason (or a closer approximation thereto) which gives us the biggest yet, the League of Nations.

Granted the phenomenon of the "herd instinct" (now putting on a rational complexion) and that it is unhelpful to sneer at it and foolish to ignore it, what use can we make of it? Without meaning to do so, Mr. Brock gives us a pointer, when he reminds us that hatred comes more readily than love. Pity 'tis, 'tis true. As a spiritual excitement, hatred moves us more easily and more surely than love. If, as he says, the art of life is fellowship, we—our real selves—do not hunger and thirst for it. Rationally we see its desirability, but we are still so much "mere animals" that we have no instinctive craving for it. Every honest man, searching his own heart deeply, knows that, so far from "loving his enemies", he finds it hard really to love his friends. The instinct of pity and compassion may make him a Socialist or a Bolshevist or a philanthropist, but at bottom he finds he does not love the proletariat, or the negro, or the half-caste, or whatever group of his fellow men it may be that he is compassionating. He does not yearn toward them. Expressed in terms of nationality, does the Englishman love his Allies? Are they not still, and after all, foreigners, for whom he finds he retains an instinctive aversion, slight, it may be, and repressed by reason, but there all the same? We put it to you. Search your hearts, you patriotic nationals, in the spirit of truth, and tell us, if you dare, that you find love for other nationals. Instinct is stronger than reason. You cannot do it. Faithful introspection demonstrates the "herd instinct," even in the trained and cultured rationalist. How then explain the undoubted, the very warm and genuine *camaraderie* of the Allies? What united them? Innocently has Mr. Brock led us to the revelation. It was *hatred*. We could not have loved our Allies so well, had we not hated the enemy more. The knitting power of the "herd instinct" was fear, which is the father and mother of all hatred. We feared the Germans as primitive man feared wild beasts, and for precisely similar reasons. They were a menace to all we valued. We hated, because that is the natural emotion which accompanies the job of self preservation. Our common hatred drew us together. The Germans, who know something of psychology, found a useful tool in their notorious "Hymn of Hate." Lashing ourselves into the necessary fury, "lest we forget"—a naive admission that when the menace is past it is unnatural to hate—we dwelt on the atrocities of the enemy. We even exaggerated them.

Well and truly has Mr. Brock convinced us, albeit unintentionally, that the "herd instinct" is very real, and that its basis of hate figures larger in our present state of culture than love. Instinctively the average man knows this. It is what he means when he tells us that he cannot see anything practical in this League of Nations, in "turning the other cheek," and similar ideals, because he "knows human nature."

He understands that we propose to found the League on foundations of reason and love, and because he realizes that "herd instinct" and "human nature" are more prone to unreason and hatred, he is sceptical, aloof, even scornful.

Here is our chance. Let us find a common hatred, a universal hatred, and found our League of Herds on a structure of hatred. The result will be the same. Instead of fighting each other, let man to man the wide world over recognize they are Allies, with one enemy. Death is our common enemy, leaving us such a brief while alone. Pain and sorrow are our common enemies; let the menace of pain and sorrow bring us together. Realizing that we are all exposed to attack, let the "herd instinct" operate now universally. Let us hate. As we cannot hate an abstraction, we must find a name for it. Let us postulate a Thing responsible for the tangle in which all we frail humans find ourselves, and unitedly hate It. Omar decided to "make game of that which makes as much of me," but we must go further. It sends us pain, sorrow, shame, death; let us hate It. So will we be Allies all, in the United States of the World.

Observe please, not only that the thing can be done, but that it is being done, sectionally. The proletariat is cultivating a hatred of Capital, which is foolish, but has a wonderfully binding force. The Bolsheviks are hating the *bourgeoisie*, and are hanging together (or ought to hang?) on the strength of it. By virtue of hating foreigners, the nations are knitted. We must find Someone whom all men may hate, someone we may teach our children to hate, and thus bring the human race into one Order. Let our Masonic sign be our common mortality, our secret grip our common hatred. Let us give It a name. Is it because we don't believe in the Devil that we tolerate war? If so, let us believe—and hate.

THE HAPPY VALLEY.

Some readers of the *China Mail* who live in the vicinity of the Happy Valley have asked us to ventilate a grievance they have. We are informed that when parts of the Happy Valley were originally lent to the various clubs, a fair-sized piece separated the Craigengower and Police clubs. On this children used to play and so were close at hand and under the parents' eyes. This suited the nearby residents very well. Of recent years motorcars have increased in number and the roads around the Valley afford a suitable place for joy riding which is being abused. This makes parents nervous. They don't want their children to be in the roadway. To get the children on to the green now means going a long way round by the Civil Service or in the opposite direction to get to a place on the Valley within a yard or two of where they started. An entrance between the Police and Craigengower clubs is what they would like.

Another matter closely connected with this is also brought to our notice.

At the Northern end of the Valley there is a difficulty in walking about without trespassing on one club ground or another. A few years ago there was much more space available for the general public. Since then the clubs seem to have "reclaimed" so much further space that there is hardly anywhere left for the public to walk. One club's patch extends to the neighbouring club's, in practice even if not on the P.W.D. plan, so that there is only the footpath across the Valley and a couple of yards around the football ground left for the public.

That is the way the position may be regarded from that point of view.

From another, that of the Club committees who have done so much love-labour in beautifying the place, there is this to be said. "The parents want to cast an eye on their children occasionally, to see that they are safe. Some of us are parents, and we can understand and sympathise. But are they as keen to keep an eye on their children to see that they do no mischief? If it were not for that, every Club might throw its premises open to the children during play hours.

THE WAITER-SEER.

This unkind nickname for Mr. Asquith is the *China Mail's*, and strictly copyright. Poor, dear old gentleman, learned in law, experienced in the party game, but unable to anticipate the disintegrating influences of the upward fungoid thrust beneath his moral pavement, he is now a rather pathetic Voice in the Wilderness. He who advised us to "wait and see," himself waited but apparently has not seen, or he would not have put forth that lame argument at Newcastle reported in our earlier cablegrams. He did not deceive the country when he said there was no shortage of munitions, because he was "carefully" limiting his statement to the past: he was anxious about the future. Really, were he not old and broken this aggravating speech would have to be described as impudent. Ammunition in war time is like money. Possession of it to-day does not mean solvency to-morrow, if expenditure continues. In effect the country asked Mr. Asquith if he were solvent, meaning was there enough ammunition to carry on? He tells us now that he doubted it, and was anxious. We know that he told us "there was no shortage", which, after his Newcastle admission, was a *suggestio falsi*. That is the accursed way of the clever, party trickster and wily official. They make answers which, in their view, are strictly in accordance with the facts, well knowing that we will get the false impression. Afterwards they can remind us that they were strictly truthful, because their statements were "carefully limited." The end of that is destruction. Mr. Asquith has got his, and if it be any satisfaction to him, he may be sure that if he can "wait and see" he will see others getting theirs.

ADMIRALTY'S HUGE OIL RESERVOIR.

The construction of a large reservoir at Rosyth for the storage of oil fuel for his Majesty's ships in the Firth of Forth has recently been completed by the Admiralty. The reservoir is built of concrete on a rock foundation, the site being the bed of the sandstone quarry known as Howe Cove, from which stone was quarried for the purpose of building the new dockyard. The use of concrete as a material of construction for oil reservoirs of large size is a novelty, and the concrete deposited amounted to about 98,500 cubic yards. The total amount of rock excavation carried out in the construction of the two sections of the reservoir was upwards of 300,000 cubic yards. The combined capacity of the two sections is about 60,000,000 gallons, and the area occupied by the reservoir and surrounding roadway, pipe track, &c., is 11¼ acres, the roof area being 7 1-3 acres.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 7/16d.

It is understood that the new German steamer *Isis*, a vessel of about 14,000 tons gross, built for the Kosmos Line, will be transferred to the Dutch flag to replace a torpedoed steamer.

The anti-Japanese plot engineered by the Chinese students in Tokyo is now expanding. They were said to be intending to take the Chinese Legation at Tokyo by storm. In order to guard against it the Metropolitan Police despatched more than two hundred policemen to guard the Legation.

The K. C. C. Golf Section are holding the following competitions to-day, Empire Day: This morning there was a Tombstone Competition. The winner is the player who, with Bogey 76 plus his handicap, has gone the farthest round the course and with his final stroke lies nearest the hole he played for. A second prize will also be presented, and a third prize will be presented to the "player who dies" nearest an unknown spot. (N. B. Each player will be provided with a tombstone which must be placed by him with his name affixed as soon as he has completed his allowed number of strokes.) This afternoon there will be a four ball Competition for Spoons. A supper will be given in the Club House at 8.15 a.m., after which a musical programme will be rendered.

Considerable indignation has been aroused at home by the revelation in the *Daily News* that Mrs. Cornwell, the mother of Jack Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of Jutland, was compelled to work 12 hours a day, and was receiving only 10s. a week out of the huge sums collected by the Navy League in the name of her heroic son. A statement issued by the Navy League says the committee of the fund, in appropriating £500 for Mrs. Cornwell's benefit during her life, did so after she had been personally consulted, and had herself agreed that the provision made was adequate for her needs. At that time Mrs. Cornwell's husband was living. The cost of living was not so high as it is now, and as an indication of the already changed spirit of the Navy League, Mr. P. J. Hannon, late secretary of the fund, says, "Personally, I feel very strongly that Mrs. Cornwell should be fully provided for out of the Navy League Overseas Relief Fund, and I shall be prepared to support this proposition if she desires to take advantage of it."

$250 FINE.

Carrying a quantity of lottery tickets without the acquiescence of the Government cost a Chinese $250. The accused stoutly denied that the tickets were in his possession.

HOUSEBREAKING TOOLS.

Carrying a bag along Queen's Road, a Chinese who had been banished was captured by a Lukong. The bag contained a good set of housebreaking tools. Yesterday at at the Magistracy his sentence was nine months'.

BIRCH AND 12 MONTHS.

Snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman in Jubilee Street was an unfortunate job for the snatcher. The victim, a Shanghai woman, turned on him and succeeded in having him arrested. Mr. Lindsell imposed the substantial sentence of 12 months', the same number of strokes with the birch, and four hours' stocks.

CHILDREN SOLD.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistracy yesterday, four Chinese, one man and three women, were indicted for kidnapping two children. The children were taken while the mother was at work. She informed the Police as soon as her loss was discovered. The Police arrested all four at different places. It was discovered also that the children had been sold at Canton and had realised over $100. The children have not been found yet. The case was remanded.

WESTERN STREET ROBBERY.

The case against two armed robbers was resumed before Mr. Lindsell yesterday. A Chinese woman related that the robbers knocked and asked if there was a cubicle to let. A woman did the inspecting and then called up her accomplices. The robbers had revolvers and daggers, and a shot was fired at the witness. The bullet went close enough to scorch her clothes. $80 in notes were stolen and then the robbers left.

Further evidence disclosed that accused were picked out as two of the robbers at an identification parade at No. 2 Police Station. At this stage the case was remanded till Monday.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

OPENING OF NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.

His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., yesterday formally declared open the new Medical Schools of the Hongkong University, comprising schools for the study of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine. There was a large gathering present which included H.R.H. Prince Yugula of Siam and his Suite, Major General Ventris, the Lord Bishop Pozzoni, Sir William Rees-Davies, Mr. Justice Melbourne, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Major G. D. R. Black, Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane, Dr. J. T. Smalley, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. W. L. Leask, Mr. C. Thorne, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Professors Earle, Wright and Warren, and Messrs. F. A. Redmond, K. Brayshay, Ho Kom Tong, Ng Hon Tze, Chan Kai Ming, Ho Leung and Ho Kwong, also a large number of the students of the University.

Dr. Jordan, Pro-Vice Chancellor, in inviting H. E. to declare the buildings open, said that the building now before them was the gift of a Chinese gentleman of whom he would say some words later, as he did not propose to keep the gathering out in the open much longer, he would ask H.E. to accept at his hands the silver key provided by the architects Messrs Leigh and Orange.

H. E. having opened the door of the building dedicated to the study of Tropical Medicine, all those present entered the hall where Dr. Jordan, addressing the gathering said:—Your Royal Highness, Your Excellency, My Lord Bishop and gentlemen,—The Medical Schools of this University may be stated to have had their origin before the University itself. This probably sounds to you as somewhat paradoxical but in the year 1887 a small body of men calling themselves the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese first theoretically opened its doors. I say theoretically, Your Excellency, because we had no doors to open in those days, but through the favour of the Government at the time and especially His Excellency, Sir Henry May, our late Governor, we were enabled to carry on certain Anatomical directions in the public mortuary on unclaimed bodies. About this time the first donation for medical purposes was made, Mr. Tsang Chak Ki presenting the College of Medicine with $10,000 which helped towards the provision of a School of Anatomy. Later on came a large donation from the late Mr. Ng Lai Hing who provided the wherewithal for the establishment of the School of Anatomy. This school of Anatomy eventually developed and is now part of one of the buildings here. Then the greater scheme of a University came up, and, as is well known, the University was incorporated in 1911 and absorbed the Hongkong College of Medicine together with the Ng Lai Hing School of Anatomy which had been completed in 1913 and formed one half of the building which is opened to-day. Shortly after the University was opened, it was apparent that there was insufficient provision for the study of the many subjects necessary in a Medical Curriculum. Prominent amongst these was Physiology. In the one room that was allotted to Physiology, it was impossible for the Professors to carry on efficient teaching in experimental or chemical physiology and as for research work, it was hopelessly out of the question. Graduates from the Home Universities passing through the Colony sneered at the building as totally inadequate. Then came a gift from the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, who presented $50,000 towards the building of the School for Physiology (Applause). In that building, sir, we shall be sufficiently equipped with all the requirements of experimental and chemical physiology and can also prepare for research work. I am also assured by Professor Earle that when the full equipment arrives from Home, the School of Physiology will be second to none anywhere. (Applause). In the teaching of Pathology, both before and after the University was established, we had the most invaluable services of the late Dr. MacFarlane. His unfortunate and untimely end, I have no hesitation in saying, has left a great gap in the Colony with regard not only to the Government, but also to the University and to the public health of the Colony. In him the University had the most conscientious and the most enthusiastic teacher in his subject, and he enabled us to lay the foundation of this Pathology Museum. It, however, soon became apparent that with the increase of the students and with the importance of the subject of Pathology, the services of a wholetime man was required and we are soon to have such a Professor out from Home. Then we shall be able to carry out all the requirements for teaching practical pathology and the students will be enabled to prepare their subjects in this museum. Such a course has been made possible by the generosity of another Chinese gentleman, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who has given a donation of $50,000 for the building of the School of Pathology. In a University situated in the tropics it is natural that the study of tropical medicine should form an important part of the course laid down. The department for the study of tropical medicine has been given to us by Mr. Ho Kom Tong who has shown great interest in tropical work. It has been advisable to combine tropical medicine and pathology in one building as the subjects are akin and, in addition, we have now added the medical library which will enable students to conduct their studies more efficiently. It is within these four buildings—for anatomy, pathology, physiology and tropical medicine—that we are prepared to carry on study and investigation in such a manner that we can hold our own and provide students with a ground work and a qualifying standard as good as anything that can be obtained anywhere. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said: I have already formally opened these buildings which, as you have heard from Dr. Jordan, have been provided through the generosity of Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ng Ling Hing, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ho Kom Tong. We have three of the donors who live in Hongkong present here to-day and they must be very well satisfied when they see how well their donations have been expended. The tablets in front of the building record the names of the donors and the purpose for which the building is intended. I consider it a great privilege to have performed this ceremony because I think I am right in saying these are the first buildings that have been opened with any ceremony since the inauguration of the original buildings of the University in March 1912. Since then much has been done without any great publicity. In the buildings there are three large hostels: quarters for the teaching staff, and a building to house the University Union Society and a Common Room is now approaching completion. The studies which will be carried on in these buildings are an essential part of the course of the medical faculty but I would like to make special reference to the School of Tropical Medicine. The Pro Vice-Chancellor has already drawn attention to the fact that our latest Honorary Doctor in this University, Sir Patrick Mansen, may be considered the father of tropical medicine. He and Sir Ronald Ross and others during the last quarter of a century have made this study one of immense importance to all those who have either as administrators or as medical men to live in the tropical parts of the Empire and be responsible for its health. I have been in the Malay Peninsula for many years, and have seen the steady progress which was made by those who studied the subject in the schools of London and Liverpool and so important did it become that the Government insisted on every medical officer undergoing a course of study at one of these schools when he went on leave. It was *sine qua non* one condition of engagement that any new medical man should be proficient in the study of tropical medicine and public health. As a result, whole districts which were extremely malarious have become, if not health resorts, as healthy as any part of the state simply through the constant and well directed efforts of the medical men. The treatment of malaria, beri-beri, beypanosomiasis and such diseases which cause great mortality, has made vast progress during the last ten years and has resulted in the saving of an immense number of lives. It is not surprising that this University of Hongkong has established a School of Tropical Medicine.

It is hardly possible, however, I understand, for students in the Medical Faculty, in the midst of all other subjects which they have to acquire, to make such a study of tropical medicine as will thoroughly fit them to deal with the problems they may encounter when they go into China or other parts of the world. It is therefore the hope of the University authorities that all graduates in the Medical Faculty who can see their way to do so will put in a post-graduate course in order that they may complete their studies in tropical medicine. (Applause.) I hope many students will do that. Before I close I wish to say a few words on the needs of the University. I think this is a suitable occasion to do so but I am only going to deal with the subject briefly because I hope later on to have an opportunity of going into the matter in detail. You all remember the notable speech delivered by Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the congregation in January. In the course of that speech he said: "In my humble opinion the University should not and should never be in want of the necessary funds." Since the day now seven years ago when Sir Frederick Lugard was able to crown his labour by opening the University just before he left the Colony many generous benefactors have come forward but so great has been the progress made and so bright are the prospects of the future that the need of help is greater now than it has ever been. I hope to have an opportunity before long of submitting in detail a list of our requirements but I feel it is not out of place, when we are met here to-day to open these buildings, to state as briefly as possible what the present position is. As regards buildings, the hostels are barely sufficient for

(Continued on Page 5.)

SMOKING CONCERT.

PRESENTATIONS AT DOCKYARD CLUB.

A successful smoking concert was held in the Dockyard Recreation Club room last night. The room was packed and a fair number of ladies were present.

The concert was organised as a farewell to Mr. Trueman, leading rigger, who is going home on appointment to Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mr. Parry who is going to Shotley Barracks to assume charge of the electrical installation there. The club members had subscribed for a present for each. These took the form of silver tea sets.

Mr. A. L. Anderson presided and there was a long musical programme. Surprisingly good talent was forthcoming. The songs of Messrs. Brock, Causey, W. E. and E. T. Crocker were much above the usual "smoker" class, being correctly rendered and in good voice. Mr. A. E. Allan as a card manipulator was a great success. Mr. Spanton in a mixed costume contributed an amusing recitation. Others assisting with the programme were: Messrs. R. Bentley, E. Sears, jun., Dodge, Hennessy, Langford and Anderson.

Special thanks were tendered by the chairman to Mr. Stacy, a visitor, who effectively played the accompaniments and selections.

At the interval, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Chairman of the Club, said that before calling upon Mr. Knight and Mr. Coombs to make the presentations to Messrs. Parry and Trueman respectively, he would like to say a few words on his own account. Mr. Parry had been twenty years secretary before they had tennis courts and when they got them the club was heavily in debt. Now there was a big credit which members going away left behind as a kind of legacy. There would be a good deal to share out if the club smashed up but they had little idea of doing that and less of sharing out. (Laughter.)

Speaking of Mr. Trueman, the Chairman said that in him they had a valuable member of the general committee. When first on the committee he found Mr. Trueman continually interpolating but he (Mr. Anderson) quickly realised that Mr. Trueman said what he thought, the best for the club. He was sorry the *Neuralia* would not be delayed long enough to enable Mr. Trueman to win the billiard cup but they would think of him when handling the cup to someone else.

Mr. Coombs, in presenting a silver teaset to Mr. Trueman, enlarged the recipient's services to the Admiralty.

Mr. Knight followed and in presenting Mr. Parry with a silver teaset also, said Mr. Parry was leaving to go home after 7½ years here. He is taking up charge of the electrical installation at Harwich. Mr. Knight paid a tribute to Mr. Parry's services and wished him promotion and with Mrs. Parry a long and happy life.

Messrs. Parry and Trueman each responded thanking the club members for the handsome presents and for the kind remarks made about them.

A thoroughly enjoyable concert terminated at midnight.

Messrs. of the arrangements, which were so well done as to ensure a successful concert, were made by Messrs. E. T. Crocker and R. D. Spanton.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Largan & Co.'s Weekly Share Report dated May 23, states:

Since our last report of 16th May our local market has shown a quieter tone and business in most stocks has been on a small scale. The Shanghai Market also has been quiet, quotations from different brokers varying considerably.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have buyers at $670.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 220 and Yangtszes Shanghai $232. Unions are quoted nominal at $1,020 ex. dividend.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $141 ex. div. of $9 per share. Hongkong Fires could be placed at $327.

Shipping.—Douglases have improved and shares are wanted at $89½. Indo-Chinas have strengthened and have strong buyers at $154. Macao Steamboats are quiet with shares offering at $22½.

Refineries.—Very little business has been done in this market. China Sugars remaining nominal throughout the week at $150. Malabons are in demand at $34.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves have receded slightly, buyers only offering $91½. Kowloon Docks are also easier having buyers at $151 and sellers $152. Shanghai Docks after sales at Tls. 129 are enquired for at Tls. 127.

Miscellaneous.—Cements remain quiet with small sales at $7.60. China Providents are firm at $7½. Hongkong Ropes $31½. Peak Trams $8½ and $1.05 new shares. Waterboats $13 and Powells $11½ all buyers.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

the students already in residence and it will be absolutely necessary to provide more accommodation before long. The Engineering Faculty requires more buildings and equipment and the Arts Faculty in what may be called its educational side will make a considerable demand on our funds. The Council of the University has during the past few months taken steps to obtain the large increase in the staff of professors and lecturers rendered necessary by the great development of the different faculties and the increase in the number of students. The senior professor and other numbers of the staff after more than six years' residence have had to take leave long overdue, that is requisite to fit them physically and mentally for the arduous work of the next few years. It is essential that our professors should have more time for study than has hitherto been possible. They have had year after year to perform duties which with a proper staff, would have been done by lecturers. It is impossible to expect the high standard aimed at to be maintained when our senior staff is tired out and fagged by work of a routine kind that unfits them for the study and research necessary to keep them abreast with the development of knowledge. Then again the great increase in the cost of living has made it necessary to improve the terms of appointment throughout. In these days we cannot expect to obtain a proper staff unless the emoluments are such as to attract men of high attainments. I need not enlarge on this point. The funds required are large but the position must be faced. If I tell you that more than four million dollars are required thoroughly to equip the University for its work I am not exaggerating. It may take some years to obtain these funds but I feel sure that the generosity that has already done so much for this great institution will not fail us in the future. I thank you Mr. Pro Vice-Chancellor for asking me here. It has given me great pleasure to open these buildings.

The gathering then proceeded to the School of Physiology which was opened by His Excellency.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The new schools are situated within the University grounds near the western approach on Pokfulam Road.

One, the school of Physiology is an extension to the School of Anatomy which was erected in 1913 and presented to the University by Mr. Ng Li Hing. The present extension is the gift of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. It is built to conform with and complete the original design. On the ground floor there are two laboratories, a dark room and demonstration theatre with preparation rooms to the rear. The upper floor contains a large laboratory for for Histology and a smaller one for Physiology. The whole is fitted throughout in the most up-to-date and practical manner with benches etc. The other new building consists of the School of Tropical Medicine presented by Mr. Ho Kam Tong and the School of Pathology presented by Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

This is an entirely new block built of brick and reinforced concrete in keeping with the other University buildings and contains on the ground floor a large Museum, Research and Sterilizing rooms, preparation room and lavatories. A granite staircase leads to the upper floor, where are situated two large classrooms, Professor's rooms and dark room, with lavatory accommodation.

This building is also fully equipped with glass cupboards and wall cases, benches and other furniture, all specially made on modern lines.

A separate small building has also been erected for the housing of the small animals used for research work.

The contractors for the work were Messrs Lam Dore & Co., and the architects Messrs Leigh & Orange.

THE CORONET.

A "BIG" ATTRACTION.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another page of this issue of the *China Mail*, there is soon to be offered to the picture-going public of Hongkong, a sensational picture entitled "Tarzan of the Apes." This picture which is a screen version of Edgar Rice Burroughs' popular book of the same name which was published in 14 languages including English, French, Greek, Russian, Italian, Japanese Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, German, Austrian and Hungarian, and which attained a circulation of 1,700,000 copies and was published serially by 6,000 newspapers over a period of one year, is a product of the National Film Corporation of America, the producers of the famous million dollar pictures. This film corporation needs no introduction to Hongkong for the local Kinema enthusiasts who had seen Gerrard's million dollar picture entitled "My Four Years in Germany," launched by the National Film Corporation of America, knows that this Corporation give the Kinema public nothing but the best. Good photography and clever artists are some of their specialities. A *China Mail* reporter had the opportunity of attending a private show of "Tarzan of the Apes" at the Coronet yesterday and it is safe to say that it is the best attraction ever secured by any local Picture House, and Mr. Ray of the Coronet knew his work well when he went to the expense of securing this production for his patrons. In the title role of this picture is Elmo Lincoln, the "great white giant" who when eight months old was so frail that the doctors thought he could not live the first year of his life. He is now considered one of the world's strongest men and weighs 224 lbs. It is a treat to see this big man in his adventures amongst the savages of Africa. The story which is told in eight reels of solid interest, tells of the stranding of Lord and Lady Graystoke in the wilds of Africa and there in the midst of the wild animals of the African jungle, their son and heir was born. Soon afterwards when the child was barely a year old, Lady Graystoke died and her husband was done to death by apes soon afterwards and the child afterwards became Tarzan the wild white man of the African jungle. He was carried away and reared by an ape mother. This son of English parents lived and thrived in the jungle and became the terror of all the savage tribes and the wild beasts who all dread his jungle cry. He roamed all over the jungle unharmed, slaying lions and tigers with his bare hands. The leopard flee at his approach, the massive elephants fear him and the dreadful gorilla and other beasts are but babes in his hands. He soon ruled the jungle as he liked, and then comes a beautiful white woman, the heiress of an American millionaire and Tarzan of the Apes takes her to his breast and covers her face with kisses! Fights with savages and wild animals in which Tarzan was always conqueror provide thrills throughout the picture. All this is better seen than described. This picture will be followed by another "The Romance of Tarzan" which shows him in civilized life in England, a big strong man admired by all. This sequel to "Tarzan of the Apes" must be seen in order to properly appreciate the whole story. It provides much fun.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Pokshwalla & Kotwall, the cotton and yarn brokers, report as follows:

Since our last report on the 30th ult. the period under review has passed without any special feature with slight variations in prices.

Inquiries from up-country, especially from Yunnan, have not been so encouraging, hence 10's yarn has slightly declined; on the other hand, demand for 12s and 20s yarn kept on during this interval, which resulted in some purchases: both for spot and to arrive" goods at an advance in rates of $2 to $3.

Owing to a sudden and heavy drop in Rupee rate, consequent upon Rupee sterling rate having been raised to 1/8 in India, sellers here are reluctant to part with their holdings freely and at present rates, hence there has been a small turnover during this period. The market closes steady with an undercurrent of better feeling. Total sales 1,000 bales. Unsold stocks 3,000 bales. Uncleared 15,000 bales.

Arrivals.—Mail str. *Dilwara* and extra str. *Hwahkan*, *Kufuku* and *Wun Man* from Bombay have brought in altogether 5,000 bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai Market there is very strong and for last few days a keen demand has sprung up for 10s and 12s.

Japanese Yarn.—Supplies are now coming in steadily and following sales for forward goods have been effected at reduced rates:—Quotations as follows:—700 bales of Nagasaki, No. 20s at $275 $268; 3 Horses, No. 10s at $257; 3 Horses, No. 20s fit $270; 3,000 bales of Yellow Joss, No. 20s at $271 $263; Setsu, No. 10s at $205; Setsu, No. 20s at $283; Blue Fish, No. 20s at $280.

Raw Cotton.—There is no stock of Bengal or Chinese; nominal quotations are $40 $45 for Bengal and $45 $50 per picul for Chinese.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Something new and something better every week. That's what the Hongkong Theatre offers the public all the time. The new splendid show tonight is the clever little story of life in a quiet country town. With Norma Talmadge in the principal role we are assured of good acting. She is the star in the magnificent photoplay "The Missing Links" in five parts. The finale of this fine play is very exciting, and all will very likely leave the theatre greatly impressed.

NOW IS THE TIME.

IF YOUR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For Sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGING & DANCING LESSONS.

M. and MDE N. G. DORROS are prepared to give Singing and Dancing Lessons to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. For terms apply c/o CARLTON HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED.—OLD-ESTABLISHED BRITISH FIRM requires fully experienced Export man, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first class references need apply. Write Box No. 1125, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO BE LET FURNISHED from 1st July, No. 7 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply to W. L. PATTENDEN, GILMAN & CO., LTD., 8A, Des Voeux Road, Central.

LOST.

LOST.—From East Point, LIVER COLOURED SPANIEL DOG, brown paws and patch under tail. Answers to the name of "PAN." Reward to finder returning dog to JOHN JOHNSTONE, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TAIYO MARU,"

FROM JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 24, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

WHY
does our Company write
THE LARGEST LIFE BUSINESS
IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE?
For an Answer, examine Our Contracts and Results.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong.
F. M. WELLER,
Manager.

NOTICES.

Gets 'em up in the morning!

THERE'RE no lazy young laggards when they know that one of the following CEREALS are on the morning bill-of-fare. It's a bright-and-early rush out of bed and a pell-mell race to the breakfast table—double quick!

YELLOW CORNMEAL in 2 lbs. tin 45 cts.
HOMINY GRITS in 2 lbs. tin 45 cts.
CRACKED WHEAT in 2 lbs. tin 45 cts.
FARINA (pure wheat), in 2 lbs. tin 45 cts.
PUFFED WHEAT per tin 50 cts.
PUFFED RICE per tin 50 cts.
GRAPE NUTS per tin 30 cts.
ROLLED OATS per pkt. 45 cts.
AND
RALSTON'S Select BRAN
Specially recommended for constipation.
30 cts. per pkt.
RALSTON'S select BRAN is always effective, for instead of tearing down, it builds up, because it is a food not a drug.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

"A LITTLE BIT MORE"
"POOR BUTTERFLY"
"JUST A BABY'S PRAYER"
"HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY"
"SMILES"
ETC., ETC.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work
BY ENLISTING THE
DALTON ADDING, LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINE
IN YOUR SERVICE
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.
AGENTS in POOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

The most ASTOUNDING picture ever produced
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
from the world-famous story by Edgar Rice Burroughs.
SHOWING TWICE DAILY AT
THE CORONET
Commencing MONDAY next
Prices:- 5.15 p.m. $1.00 & 50 cts.; 9.15 p.m. $2.00 & $1.00

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd
SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.
WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.
Note the Great Reduction in Price:
Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid $20.
" " " 2 doz. Pints " $21.
SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Tel. No. 135. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	26th May at Noon	30th June	8th July
"NOVARA"	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

DILWARA	24th May at Noon	due Bombay about 10th June

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR	Early June	Due Calcutta June.

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HANDBOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—
Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Suez on or about 20th June.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS at transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD and APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong
For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.
BANRI MARU ..... on 12th June.
BORNEO MARU ..... on 15th July.
HOKUTO MARU ..... on 27th July.

For JAPAN PORTS.
BORNEO MARU ..... on 11th June.
HOKUTO MARU ..... on 21st June.
RIOJUN MARU ..... on 4th July.
BANRI MARU ..... on 28th July.
BORNEO MARU ..... on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU ..... on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMUR MARU ..... End of May.
*ANDES MARU ..... Tuesday, 10th June.
*Call Marseilles.

GENOA & BOMBAY { Monthly service taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
GANGES MARU ..... Monday, 26th May.
BURMA MARU ..... Monday, 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU ..... Sunday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
GANGES MARU ..... Monday, 26th May.
BURMA MARU ..... Monday, 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
UNNAN MARU ..... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
NANKING MARU ..... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
CANADA MARU ..... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
DAITOKU MARU ..... Monday, 2nd June.

JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

KEELUNG TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 5th June, at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU ..... Sunday, 25th May, at 10 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	May 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	May 25, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HUPEH	May 27, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	May 27, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHENGTU	May 28, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	May 28, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	May 29 at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGSE	June 1, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	TANGCHOW	June 3, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	June 3, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	June 5, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36. AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer		To Sail
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TUNGSHING	SUNDAY,	May 25, at Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	MONDAY,	May 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HOPSANG	TUESDAY,	May 27, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	WEDDAY,	May 28, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY,	May 30, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY,	May 30, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	SATURDAY,	May 31, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers will be despatched for

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ..... About June 18th.
"WEST HEMATITE" ..... About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND Direct.
"WEST MUNHAM" ..... About June 25th.
"WEST CELINA" ..... About Aug. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th May from Yokohama
PERSIA MARU	9,000	18th June.
KOREA MARU	20,000	26th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	21st July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	13th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
KIVO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU		Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 12th June to:—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.
This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER.	FROM HONGKONG.	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
Empress of Asia...	12th June.	30th June.
Empress of Japan	25th June	16th July.
Empress of Russia	10th July.	28th July.
Monteagle	22nd July.	16th Aug.
Empress of Asia...	7th Aug.	25th Aug.
Empress of Japan	20th Aug.	10th Sept.
Empress of Russia	4th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Monteagle	27th Sept.	22nd Oct.
Empress of Asia...	2nd Oct.	20th Oct.
Empress of Japan	15th Oct.	5th Nov.
Empress of Russia	30th Oct.	17th Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE."
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" / "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ..... Gold $491.00
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" / "MONTEAGLE" ..... Gold $436.00
Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature, apply to:
P. D. SUTHERLAND.
General Agent, Passenger Department.
PHONE 722.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States, also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. M. WALLACE.
PHONE 42. General Agent.

HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 27th May at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 30th May at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" June 14th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR STEAMER SAILS.

Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD
Or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA

S.S. "SOERAKARTA"

Will be despatched as above on or about
MAY 31st, 1919.

For freight apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE LOSS OF THE "HAMPSHIRE."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bottomley asked the First Lord of the Admiralty upon what principle his Department declined to publish the proceedings at the inquiry into the loss of the *Hampshire*.

Dr. Macnamara.—The considerations which have influenced the Admiralty in refusing, as they always have done, to publish reports of Courts of Inquiry, are as follow:—A Court of Inquiry is not a legal body, but is simply a means of enabling a Senior Officer to arrive at a correct conclusion on any matter upon which he requires to be thoroughly informed, or upon which there may be a question whether it should form the subject of a Court Martial. It cannot examine on oath, nor compel the attendance of witnesses other than those belonging to the Naval Services. There is no prosecutor, nor is any person concerned in the inquiry allowed the assistance of a "friend" or professional adviser. Its procedure is not regulated by strict rules of law. It cannot give a verdict or award a punishment, but can merely express an opinion or make recommendations to assist the Senior Officer (or the Admiralty) in arriving at a right conclusion on any matter. My hon. friend will realise that an inquiry of this kind may be of the greatest value in indicating what quality of evidence is likely to be available in a case should judicial proceedings be instituted. It must, however, not be treated as if it were itself a judicial inquiry. My hon. friend again will realise that the chief value of Courts of Inquiry consists in the fact that they are not restricted by the ordinary rules of law and procedure, but this freedom can only be maintained by insisting on the almost informal character of these proceedings as aids to the authorities in making up their mind and by denying to the findings of their such courts any intrinsic validity of their own. In these circumstances, if it were decided to publish the findings of such courts the Admiralty would be bound in justice to the public and to individuals to change the whole scope and character of Courts of Inquiry and make them into judicial bodies, thus destroying much of their usefulness.

WARSHIP CONTRACTS ON THE CLYDE.

Mr. Neil Maclean asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether instructions have been issued to suspend work upon a number of destroyers at present in course of construction in shipyards on the Clyde, and if he will state whether this suspension is only temporary, and when orders will be issued to complete those vessels?

Dr. Macnamara.—The work on certain destroyers building on the Clyde has been suspended, and it is hoped that it will be found possible to cancel these vessels without undue dislocation of work in hand by the shipbuilders concerned.

ONE GERMAN RECANTS.

Dr. Herbert Eulenberg, the well-known German writer and dramatist, and one of the signatories of the well-known declaration by intellectuals in defence of the German cause at the beginning of the war, has announced that the fuller information now available induces him to take a different position from that taken up in that famous document. In an article contributed to she *Frankfurter Zeitung* he refers to the contrast between the Germany of Potsdam and the Germany of Weimar. Potsdam, he says, has now been overcome and the Germans must turn to Weimar, to the spirit of Goethe to peacefulness and reconciliation. Unfortunately, he adds, the leaders of art and science in Germany are still full of hatred and bitterness. Among learned men there are still very few who have accepted the new orientation of the German State. "Make the experiment in any crowd of people of calling for a cheer for the German Republic, and you will find how few of the intellectuals join." But perhaps we cannot expect a change of spirit in a night." Dr. Eulenberg says that they have all to admit their mistakes. Even Karl Liebknecht accepted in August 1914 the "fable that Germany was surrounded on all sides by greedy and powerful enemies." He himself had signed the proclamation of the intellectuals in completely good faith. "We must now admit that it was clumsy from the political point of view, and not at all true, if deeply probed. But it was well meant and not really very bloodthirsty." Dr. Eulenberg pleads that the learned men were too much under the domination of Prussia to resist, and that, after all, they were less guilty than the false prophets of military success. In any case, what they have to remember now is that they are all German republicans. "They must throw off the rough habits of the students' club and the guard-room and build up a new Germany on the model of the old civilisation of Weimar."

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	*Sado Maru, 12,500 tons	TUES., 17th June, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons	SATURDAY, 21st June, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons	SATURDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
London & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	FRIDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
	*Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons	SATURDAY, 14th June, at Noon.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Tango Maru, 13,730 tons	WEDNESDAY, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
New York via Japan	*Tatsuno Maru, 14,030 tons (Cargo only)	MONDAY, 26th May, at 4 p.m.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Kirin Maru, 7,700 tons	TUESDAY, 27th May.
	Kosoku Maru, —— tons	SATURDAY, 14th June.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Rangoon Maru, 11,540 tons	WEDNESDAY, 25th June.

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th May, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 14th June.
Seattle, P'land, Vancouver & San F'cisco.	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	About 15th June.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Canada Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th June.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 12th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 25th June.
Sydney & Melbourne	Nankin Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th July.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Wosang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 24th May, D'light.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th June, at Noon.
Shanghai	Tean	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th May, at Noon.
Haiphong	Daitoku Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th June.
Tientsin	Cheonashing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th May, D'light.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Newchwang & Tsin	Hai how	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th May, at 3 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Hapeh	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th May, at Noon.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th May, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 27th May, at 1 p.m.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th May, at 3 p.m.
Java	Bauri Maru	Boswell & Co., Ltd.	On 12th June.
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Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Neuralia	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 28th May Noon.
Bombay & Colombo	Burma Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th May.
London and Antwerp	Amur Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of May.
London via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c.	Hagi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st May at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Kawachi Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.

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BOYCOTT OF THE JAPANESE.

"STILL GOING STRONG" AT SHANGHAI.

The boycott of the Japanese by the Chinese which has now been in preparation for some days past is, so far as can be ascertained, increasing in efficiency. The first sign of the boycott, the refusal to accept Japanese notes is now being multiplied in many ways. The number of Chinese visiting the Japanese banks for the purpose of exchanging their paper for silver dollars is increasing, and outside the Bank of Taiwan a small queue was present for the greater part of yesterday.

Meanwhile the Settlements have been flooded with bills calling upon the Chinese to have nothing to do with things Japanese and we are informed that these are having the desired effect and that as a result the boycott is extending considerably. At the same time there appears to be a reluctance on the part of the Chinese public to do anything calculated to lead to a breach of the peace and present information seems to show that the intention of the originators of the boycott that there should be nothing unseemly on the part of the Chinese appears to be faithfully carried out.

That a certain amount of "ginger" is being put into the work is evidenced by one placard, which, we are informed, stated that the Chinese knew that foreigners were laughing at the whole business. The foreigners' attitude is said to be that the Chinese always promised big things but were backward in execution, and the placard went on to urge its native readers to come up to expectations this time and show what they really could do.

We understand that so thoroughly do the Chinese intend to work at this occasion that steps are being made to create a fund for the purpose of paying Chinese servants of Japanese, who are expected to leave their employment. On doing so they are apparently to be put in receipt of outdoor pay until some other employment is found for them.—*N.C. Daily News*, May 17.

The Chinese are boycotting things Japanese, and this is how they do it, says a Shanghai paper. A Chinese stepped into a large food store run by his own nationals and tendered a paper dollar in payment for a hand basin. The note was refused because it was Japanese and a silver dollar was accepted in its stead. When the purchaser arrived home and looked at the bottom of his basin he was surprised to read: "Made in Japan."

D'ANNUNZIO'S VIEWS UPON DALMATIA.

Gabriele d'Annunzio has addressed an open letter to the Dalmatians, six columns in length, which has appeared in the *Popolo d'Italia*, a paper which supports the maximum Italian claims on the Adriatic. The following short extract is indicative of the lack of all relation between a talent for erotic literature and statesmanship.

"Victorious Italy, still in agony, ought to have said to her rival: Behold my sacrifice. Do your wills to measure it? But it transcends your measure, as it transcends the old pact. Whether this to-day is candid or fearful does not matter to me. It has been absorbed by my right, for which I have fought alone for which I have suffered alone, for which all alone I have thrice entirely remade my forces and my courage. This victorious Italy ought to have said clearly, steady in her discipline firm in her will, concise in her affirmations: 'My frontiers on the east are marked by the Monte Nevoso and by the Dinaric Alps, which contains the Julian Alps. All that band of countries . . . belongs to me.'

"Instead we witness a wretched spectacle. We seem almost oppressed by our triumph. We beg for the smile of the whites. We celebrate the 32 teeth of that indecipherable smile. We place in the hands of a gracious guest the she-wolf of Rome stamped in massive gold."

After uncomplimentary allusions to three nations, in which the French, English, and American peoples are evidently indicated, Gabriele d'Annunzio goes on to ask what peace will be imposed upon them in the end. "A Gallic peace? A British peace? A star-spangled peace?" Then, no! Enough! Victorious Italy—the most victorious of all the nations—victorious over herself and over the enemy—will hate on the Alps and over her sea the Pax Romana, the sole peace that is fitting. If necessary we will meet the new plot on the fashion of the Arditi (assault troops), "a grenade in each hand and a knife between our teeth."

"It is not possible that after a hundred years the treaty of Versailles shall renew against us under a new form the infamy of Campo Formio. . . . Since, with the support, hidden or declared, of an allied nation, the Slavs sought to cheat us in Pola out of our naval prey, will the same favour be given to the frauds they will attempt against the coasts and the isles? . . ."

LADIES OF THE CHORUS.

RECOGNITION OF A HARD-WORKING CLASS.

George R. Sims writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—As an old professional friend of the chorus girls—chorus ladies is the term more generally used—I am delighted at the prospect of the £3 a week minimum. At the present cost of living it is about equal to the pre-war pay in the West-end theatres.

Some years ago there was a theatre in London where many of the chorus ladies were paid a pound-a-week. They were well-connected girls who lived in good homes, and they had gone on the stage with a definite purpose. Three of those pound-a-week young ladies are now leading actresses commanding large salaries, one has married into the peerage, and another is the wife of a millionaire.

As a rule the girls who go on the stage do not have anything like the struggle that the men have. A young man who goes into the profession does so, as a rule, for the sake of the money. But unless he has obvious talent he is not likely to improve his financial position very rapidly.

The girl, if she has a voice and a good appearance, has a much better chance. If she wants to get on she will get on, and she has always the chance of getting into a better theatrical position or of making a good marriage. The good-looking, attractive chorus girl or small-part lady on the stage may become a countess or a marchioness. The chorus man or small-part gentleman does not, as a rule, cherish the idea that he may one day become an earl or a marquis.

A HARD AND BUSY LIFE.

But that is only a side issue. The £3 a week for the chorus lady is not very much when we consider the work she has to do, the hours in the theatre, the long journeys from and to her home in all winds and weathers, and the little leisure that is left her for family affairs. For many of them like, even in the better conditions, will remain something of a struggle.

They cannot all hope to become well-paid actresses or leading ladies, and there are not enough peers and millionaires to go round. Some of them have their own heart romance, and its hero is a man as scantily endowed by fortune as themselves.

As a rule they are a refined intelligent and hard-working class, very human off the stage, and they have not, all of them, champagne tastes on a lemonade income. Many of them are the daughters of professional men and have gone on the stage to help the home when there has been a reverse of fortune, and their little income, small as it is, is divided with others.

All who know the stage without the limelight will rejoice to think that the hard lot of the chorus lady has at last been recognised and that her financial position is to be improved even though the £3 a week at the present cost of living is only a trifling relief, after all.

"ASK AN AIR POLICEMAN."

WHAT THEY MAY HAVE TO PUT UP WITH.

Humanitarians are urging that the constables of the proposed Air Police force should be protected from the questions, tasks, and favours so often asked of land constables by the public.

The Air Constable's life will not be a happy one if, when on patrol duty, he is constantly held up by the flying public to answer questions like these:

"Officer, could you tell me the direction for Naples?"

"Oh, policeman, please, if you see two little girls in blue jerkins, with a governess and a Pekingese dog in an Avroplane flown by a young man with a dark moustache, will you please tell them that mother has gone shopping in Brussels but will be back to tea?"

"Constable, we're going for a week-end to Prague, and our hosts' dinner is at 7.30. Can you tell me what time of our time mid-European time is?"

TAKING A DOG HOME.

"We're going to Spain for the day, officer, and we've only just remembered that there's a new law there that one mustn't take dogs. Would you very much mind taking our dog back to Birmingham and dropping him in the garden of The Laurels, Foch-crescent?"

"My driver's insolent and menacing, officer. He threatens to nose-dive unless I let him go home to his hangar for tea. Will you step in and give him a warning?"

"How many miles is Lucerne from here, please?"

"Can you recommend good apartments at Stockholm?"

"My husband's *flying home alone* after a dinner at Bristol to-night, officer. Please see him home if you can. I should be *so grateful*. I will leave a whisky decanter and some cake for you on our roof."

—T. B. in the *Daily Mail*.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale By all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE RESERVISTS.

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

Dear Sir,—This letter is written as an expression of sympathy for Mr. Guimarães in the recent announce to which he has been subjected.

The notice sent to him can only be read in one way by all rules of grammar and commonsense and that is the way Mr. Guimarães read it.

It will be recollected by all who are interested in the Police Reserves that considerable agitation was caused by a recent order of Mr. Franks regarding search supervisors.

Every P.C. in the Force read it one way and Mr. Franks had to call a special meeting of inspectors to announce that his "intention" was quite different from the general interpretation.

This second notice again was misleading, with very serious consequences so to an impartial observer it would seem that Mr. Franks' knowledge of English is not what it might be. The report of the trial scene reads to me very like the baiting of a poor Belgian countryman by a gang of bullying German officers were it not for the comedy provided by Thomas Hough. The lack of dignity exhibited by the officers, their seeming ignorance of ordinary English and then apparent determination to force the accused to accept punishment regardless of the Law bodes very badly for the future of the Police Reserve.

Who are these men set in authority and what are their qualifications for the positions they hold and the power they attempt to wield?

Surely this trial will be the death blow to the Police Reserve.

The whole force is seething with discontent. The members of it realise that the duties they are doing on the wharves are not worth the good time wasted and the sooner the whole business is wound up the better for all concerned.

Let us hope the officers in charge will also realise this in time.

The last point is this: The accused has been liberated, his bail has been returned and he has every likelihood of getting his legal expenses refunded. But how is he going to be compensated for the injustice he has suffered and the trouble he has been put to?

Can't you, Mr. Editor, give us something about the other case which you hear has been dropped?

Enclosing my card.—I remain, yours sincerely,

BUZFUZ.

Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

[Yes, we *can* give something about the other case, but why should we? It would look as if the *China Mail* merely wished to make "copy" out of this business, whereas we are trying to perform a public service. What we are waiting for now is an announcement on the major point, which our correspondents ignore, of the future treatment of Police Reservists.—Ed. C.M.]

POLICE RESERVISTS.

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

Dear Sir,—If there is anything that can somewhat assuage the general indignation felt by Portuguese and other nationals alike in reading the report of Mr. Hough's impulsive and uncalled for remarks when Mr. Guimarães was before the Board of Discipline it is the leader in your valuable issue of yesterday to which I say "hats off" for it creditably upholds the tradition of British justice against flaws as in the present instance.

No one can, indeed, restrain a feeling of indignation at the severe punishment intended but fortunately unexpressed and unconfirmed for Mr. Guimarães for but a slight offence, if as such it could be construed, to have absented from patrol on a certain date on account, as he pleaded, of occupation with his work in office for his bread and butter which are not provided to him by the little bit that he gratuitously does for the country.

I, for one, do not concur with your opinion, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Hough was prejudiced; but I am rather inclined to believe that his excitement at the moment was caused by the heat of the surroundings and of the uniform he was in. Kaiser, was also hot-headed when in uniform, and now without it he is a hiding coward.

It was admitted that Mr. Hough's ears were at fault in not hearing Mr. Guimarães say "Sir" to a superior as a Flunnish officer would like to hear a well disciplined soldier address him; and the public would like to know whose fault it was that the Board's, or rather Mr. Frank's own, intention was so unintelligently expressed in words that even Mr. Guimarães in his deplorable and lamentable (sic) knowledge of English as Mr. Hough qualified it did, nevertheless, correctly interpret it otherwise? And whose conscience would it be that would have to atone for the severe punishment that Mr. Guimarães would have undergone in consequence thereof if he had not the pluck and wherewithal to appeal to the Court of Justice?

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I fully endorse your opinion that these men should be treated with more consideration for it should be taken into consideration that they are gentlemen volunteers and not conscripts nor slaves.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. GUTIERREZ.

Hongkong, May 24, 1919.

[If Mr. Gutierrez will refer again to the relevant passage in our remarks, he will see he has done us an injustice. *We never said that Mr. Hough was prejudiced.* When this correspondent says "I do not concur with your opinion, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Hough was prejudiced," he robs us of all pleasure in his letter, because he is another example of those who either cannot or will not read us correctly. We said "a *stranger* reading . . . would conclude that he was prejudiced." Could anything say more plainly that we diagnosed his trouble as something other than prejudice?—Ed. C.M.]

POLICE RESERVIST'S APPEAL.

(*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me and I am sure to the whole force of the Police Reservists likewise, with the exception perhaps of a few who hold positions of seniority, to note that amongst a force of about 800 men, there is at least one bold heart in the person of Mr. W. Guimarães whom I heartily call the hero of the Police Constables' of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in appealing against the injustice meted out to him, by the senior members of that force.

It is surprising that the Government of Hongkong permits men who serve the Colony gratuitiously, to be tried and sentenced by men who, donned in uniform, and holding positions of seniority, do not in other phase of life, hold higher social, or other commercial position, as evidenced by the deplorable lack of legal knowledge in the Board in which Mr. Guimarães was tried. Perhaps, had Mr. Jenkins been present on that Board, the case would have been settled in a manner different from what it turned to be, as I think he would there and then have given some tips to a member of that Board, whose qualifications would perhaps better suit actioneering than judiciary.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Reserve, consists of Portuguese. These denizens of Hongkong, at the outbreak of the war, voluntarily offered their services to defend the Colony against possible riots or attacks without expectation of any reward or remuneration as they enjoy the hospitality of this British Colony and believe, that where the British flag waves there are no slaves, and all enjoy equal privileges, irrespective of nationality and creed. They whole-heartedly supported the movement inaugurated by Sir. Francis Henry May our late Governor, which led to the eventual creation of this large force.

Now, since they have joined this force so cheerfully, why then, not let them off in the same manner? Why drain off the cup of their patience to its utmost dregs?

We had a previous case to this of a Police Reservist's appeal in which he lost, and it apparently made timid hearts of the force to muzzle their mouths for the wrong impression that it is vain to appeal, but the force is now fortunate to have now a hero in the person of Mr. Guimarães, who has proven that our Court of Justice upholds the tradition of British Justice.

The Reservists at the commencement of War were I think, impressed that their service were required for the defence of the Colony against riots or possible invasion; but indeed—they never expected such hard times as it is at present. First came the duties of patrolling streets, they grudged but bore on, next came the ordinances, still the yoke was borne: four years passed, and now they have sentences of Confinement in Barracks, vexatious cell duties in which they have to join in company with sarcastic looking Indian constables and Chinese lukongs to look after the safe detention of prisoners, Extra Patrol Duties, and all sorts of punishment meted out by a Board of gentlemen.

That Inspector A. E. S. Alves—a senior member of the Reserves prevaricated, is a matter which calls much attention of the public. But this is what P.C. Guimarães (R) had said, but perhaps, that the Inspector has also the same defect with his ear as the Asst. Dep. Supt. H.K.P.R.?

It is time now that since the War is over to disband these well tried men of this force now that the staff of the regular police is much augmented by an enlistment of a large number of men. But, can it be, that as the former senior member of the force has been decorated with a C.B.E. the other senior members are hardly beating after his track, to have *such similar letters added* after their names?. If not, why not disband the force?. Our Government has an overflowing treasury, so why not enlist the service of military men to do the work, for I am sure this suggestion would meet with their approval, as by taking up the work, they would have some more money coming in as well as have a feeling that the whole force, except I think a few and an insignificant number anyway, would feel very much obliged to them.

But anyway, if the Government is not prepared to go into expenditure, I am sure that if the military men accepts, the members of the Police Reserve would not mind to pay themselves and let the Treasury continue to overflow.

Yours etc,

JOJO GUTZ.

CRIME IN THE COLONY.

QUESTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY CHINESE MEMBERS.

The Honourable Mr. Lau Chu-pak gave notice, on May 8 of the following question:—

In view of the fact that armed robberies have been so frequent of late, will the Government arrange with the Military Authorities to have a sufficient number of soldiers seconded for regular police duties, until the present wave of crime has subsided, or the regular Police Force has been adequately strengthened?

The reply thereto is as follows:—

Men seconded from the garrison have been employed as policemen since March 1918. At the present time twenty-three men from the Manchester Regiment and twenty-five from the 74th Punjabi Regiment are doing regular police duties. The Police Force has recently been strengthened by the addition of eighteen Chinese constables; eight men have recently arrived from India and a further draft of eleven men is due very shortly; twenty European constables have been demobilised and some of them are *en route* for Hongkong.

It is considered that these arrangements are sufficient.

The Honourable Mr. Ho Fook gave notice on May 8, of the following questions:—

1. With reference to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's letter of November 6, 1918, addressed to me as a result of my remarks at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the suppression of serious crime, and subsequently published in the local Press, will the Government state

(*a*) What is the number of armed robberies that have taken place since my remarks were made in the Legislative Council on October 17, 1918.

(*b*) What kind or kinds of deadly weapons were used in such cases, as far as is known to the police; and how many (if any) toy pistols are known to the Police as having been used in such cases, in view of the statement made in the above mentioned letter that "Robbers have recently used toy pistols"?

2. Will the Government have enquiries made through the proper channel as to the number of armed robberies that have taken place in Canton since October 17, 1918?

3. In view of the large number of armed robberies that have recently taken place in the Colony, what steps have been and will be taken by the Government for their suppression?

4. Will the Government take early action to have the regular Police Force brought up to its pre-war strength?

The replies thereto are as follows:—

1.—(*a*) The number of armed robberies between October 17, 1918, and May 22, 1919, is seventy-seven, and there have also been nine attempted armed robberies in the same period.

(*b*) The revolver is the weapon most commonly used. Knives, daggers, choppers, and chisels have also been carried. On May 18, 1918, an armed robbery was committed by a gang of five men, four of whom were armed with toy pistols. It is not known whether toy pistols were used in any of the armed robberies during the period under review, but various seizures of toy pistols in the possession of known bad characters have been made.

2. The Government does not consider that it will serve any useful purpose to make such enquiry.

3. The reply to Mr. Lau Chu-pak's question, printed above, details the steps which have been taken to augment the Police Force, and the Government has made such use as it has found possible of the Police Reserve. It is not considered to be in the public interest to give particulars of the steps that have been taken or will be taken for the suppression of armed robberies, but if the Honourable Member cares to call upon the Captain Superintendent of Police he will be fully informed upon the subject.

4. The Government has taken and is taking all possible steps to this end.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Edward Victor David Parr to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Honourable Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak or until further notice.

He also appoints Colonel Arthur Chapman, V.D. to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. William James Tutcher or until further notice, with effect from the 23rd May, 1919.

NAVAL FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Edwin Horton, Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Hydrangea*, were interred in the Naval section of the Protestant Cemetery yesterday.

The cortege left the Royal Naval Hospital at 4.30. On arrival at the cemetery six brother petty officers of the deceased acted as bearers. Preceding the coffin was the Naval Chaplain, Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. Following were the mourners, mostly naval men from all ships and naval establishments in Hongkong. Next were the firing party of 18 files of seamen from H.M.S. *Carlisle*, under the command of a petty officer. The whole parade was under the charge of Lieut.-Commander C. Law, H.M.S. *Hydrangea*.

The Rev. Hastings read the burial service and the coffin was lowered into the grave. The firing party then fired three volleys into the air and a bugler sounded the last post. The coffin bore the inscription: "Edwin Horton, died 22nd May, 1919, aged 36 years."

There were scores of floral tributes, sent in affectionate regard of deceased from his late comrades. The wreaths were mostly in the design of a Naval anchor.

An artificial wreath bore the inscription: "In memory of our late shipmate from the seamen of H.M.S. *Hydrangea*, 23rd May, 1919." Another read: "With the Captain's deep sympathy with his relatives."

Among the other floral tributes were wreaths from: Wardroom Officers, H.M.S. *Hydrangea*; Accountant Staff, H.M.S. *Tamar*; Stoker Petty Officers, *Tamar*; Petty Officers, *Tamar*; Royal Naval Yard Police; Seamen, *Tamar*; Seamen, *Hydrangea*; Chief Petty Officers, *Tamar*; Stokers, *Hydrangea*; Police Staff, *Tamar*, and many others.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—May 25.

Holy Communion.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Opening Voluntary.
Responses. Festal; Venite, Ousseley; Psalms, of the 25th Morning:—CXIX Verses 33 to 40—Jones, 41 to 48—Lemon, 49 to 56—Lemon; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Jubilate, Goodson; Kyrie, Mendelssohn. Hymns, 7, 261, 568, 433, 235.
God Save the King.
Evening Prayer, at 6 p.m.
Opening Voluntary.
Responses. Festal; Psalms, of the 25th Evening:—CXIX Verses 73 to 80—Purcell, 81 to 88—Garrett, 89 to 96—Walmisley; Magnificat, Hopkins—1st Morning; Nunc Dimittis, Monk. Hymns, 25, 241 (A. & M. 536), 344, 38 (A. & M. 477), 573.
Vesper Hymn.
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, May 25.
Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Hymns, 12, 355, 222, 51.
Subject: The Simple Way.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Hymns, 384, 271, 204, 616.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, May 25.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PEDDER STREET.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale By all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

Charged with stealing $30 in notes from a compatriot on board the Yaumati Ferry, a Chinese informed the Magistrate that the complainant had dropped the notes, and he was in the act of picking them up for him when he was accused of theft. Defendant was consigned to three months' hard labour for his kindness.

WELL-DRESSED CHINESE CHARGED.

Two well-attired Chinese were remanded before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of larceny of certain plants from the fern-house of the Botanical Gardens. First accused who was also charged with offering a bribe to a constable when the latter attempted to arrest him, was released on bail of $500 and second defendant $100:—

WEATHER REPORT.

May 24*d.* 12*h.* 11*m.*—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and Formosa. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone continues to move eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st 12.82 inches, against an average of 19.97 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 25th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, the same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant.*

Hongkong Observatory, May 24, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 25 to June 1, 1919.

Day of Week	Date		High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
			h m	feet		h m	feet
Sun.	25	m	5 48	5.4		0 9 a	1.8
			6 1 a	5.1			
Mon.	26	m	6 54	6.0	m	0 9	2.8
			7 9 a	5.0		1 10 a	3.0
Tues	27	m	7 3	6.7	m	0 48	2.4
			8 13 a	4.9		2 2 a	1.1
Wed	28	m	7 41	7.2	m	1 28	2.1
			9 15 a	4.8		3 42 a	0.7
Thur.	29	m	8 23	7.8	m	2 3	2.6
			10 15 a	4.7		3 40 a	0.2
Fri.	30	m	9 1	7.8	m	3 40	2.7
			11 13 a	4.5		4 06 a	0.0
Sat.	31	m	9 48	7.9	m	5 18	2.9
						5 11 a	0.0
Sun.	1	m	0 9	4.3	m	5 58	3.0
		m	10 12	7.7		5 57 a	0.3

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.85	29.83
Temperature	71	70	75
Humidity	86	95	80
Direction of Wind	N	CALM	E
Force	2	0	1
Weather	cd	cd	c
Rain	0.05	0.00	0.15

Highest open air Temperature on the 23rd—78
Lowest open air Temperature on the 24th—69

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, May 24, 1919.

The *Tosan Maru, Ningpo, Taiyo Maru, Yingchow, Hsintai, Koyei Maru, Lycaon, Kofuku Maru, and Ganges Maru.*

The Blue Funnel steamer *Lycaon* arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo for Hongkong. The *Lycaon* leaves for the United Kingdom again this afternoon.

The Governor by proclamation prohibits for a further period of one year from May 28, 1919, to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong, etc., Arms, Ammunition, etc. etc.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

NOTICE.—OWING TO RAIN the POLO GYMKHANA ARRANGED for to-day has had to be postponed to WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 4.00 p.m.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.

May 24th, 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

PEACE TERMS.

ANSWERS TO GERMAN NOTES READY.

PARIS, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—

The Council of Four has a plan of action ready, including a stringent blockade, if Germany refuses to sign the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

Four Notes have been received from the German Delegation. M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Professor Orlando are considering the replies, which are to be transmitted to the Germans as soon as Mr. Lloyd George has approved of them.

PARIS, May 15th.

A Havas message states:—

One half of the time allotted to the Germans to frame any amendments to the text of the Peace terms has been wasted in Notes. Only seven days remain for them to study the technical details of the financial, commercial, and economic clauses, so as to suggest alterations, which might render the execution of the terms easier for the Germans.

PARIS, May 17th.

Count von Rantzau has sent M. Clemenceau a new Note regarding the Saar Valley, proposing German co-operation in the working of the coalfield. Subsequently, he went to Spa to meet technical experts from Berlin. He returns on May 19th.

PARIS, May 15th.

Replying to Count von Rantzau's Note on labour, cabled on May 12th, M. Clemenceau stated that the Allies were convinced that such solutions would be rendered easier in future, when people's minds were free from the fear of war, and industry was relieved of the burden of armaments imposed on it by German militarism.

The Allies are of opinion that their decisions will obviate the solicitude of the German delegation for the cause of social justice, and secure the realisation of reforms, which all classes have more than ever the right to expect, after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the past five years.

LONDON, May 16th.

Reuter learns that besides the military measures decided on by the Allies, if Germany does not sign the Peace Treaty, economic steps have also been settled, the effect of which will be to re-impose the blockade in the most complete manner.

On the other hand, the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to raise the blockade if Germany signs, and so gives an earnest of her intention to carry out the Peace terms.

PARIS, May 15th.

A Havas message states:—

The Supreme Economic Council in Paris have provided arrangements to remove the blockade against Germany completely, as soon as Germany has formally accepted the Treaty of Peace.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

The German plenipotentiaries will very likely ask for a longer delay than the 15 days allowed for the consideration of the Treaty.

Further delay will be refused.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

The Foreign Affairs Committee, in the Chamber of Deputies, asked the Government to communicate immediately the full text of the Peace Treaty, the summary given out being considered too brief.

PARIS, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—

Criticism of the Treaty with Germany continues in the French Press. Many critics agree in declaring that the League of Nations, as outlined in the Covenant, is only a League of Governments.

PARIS, May 17th.

It is understood that the Allies have decided that the full text of the Peace Treaty, handed to the German Delegation, shall be published immediately.

PARIS, May 15th.

A Havas message states:—

General Pershing was asked what America would do in case the Germans did not sign the Peace Treaty.

He replied that America would play her part, whatever it might be.

BERLIN, May 16th.

A deputation from the regions affected by the Peace Terms met Herr Scheidemann, who said that the Government was continuously discussing counter-proposals which were unrestrictedly based on President Wilson's fourteen principles.

BERLIN, May 15th.

The Police President has denounced anti-Ally demonstrations, and has issued a warning that he will suppress any excesses with the utmost severity.

BERLIN, May 16th.

The Armistice Commission at Spa has made a protest, alleging that the British censorship of the West Rhenish newspapers does not permit free publication or discussion of the Peace Terms, and requesting the removal of the restrictions.

LONDON, May 16th.

In his speech, at the Caxton Hall, Lord Curzon said he suspected the German shrieks and protestations were very much to order, and were to be expected of those who had been arrogant in aggression, pitiless in victory, and insolent in defeat. (Cheers.)

If Germany refused to sign, the Allies were prepared for the emergency. (Cheers.) We still had the weapon of blockade, and sufficient military forces to secure her ultimate surrender, which could not be long deferred. All might be sure the Peace terms would stand like adamant upon the fundamental principles.

The terms were astoundingly moderate compared with the terms Germany intended to impose if she won.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

Marshal Foch will visit Coblenz. Then he will leave for Cologne, and thence for Aix-la-Chapelle. Marshal Foch is paying a visit of inspection, but his arrival this time has a special significance for the German people, namely, that the *Entente* will insist upon the terms of Peace being signed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST MEETING FIXED.

LONDON, May 16th.

The first meeting of the League of Nations will be held at Washington during the autumn.

EARLIER TELEG

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RECONSTRUCTION IN BELGIUM.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S AID.

BRUSSELS, May 16th.

The ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has been appointed special British Commissioner in Belgium, with the object of facilitating re-construction.

According to a Reuter's message, after emphasising Britain's own tremendous war losses, debts, and loans, he stated that Britain shortly would remove all restrictions against the export of raw materials. Belgian manufacturers would be placed on the same footing as British manufacturers regarding Australian zinc and ore.

It was advisable for Belgium to open credits not only with Canada and the United States but with India and other British Dominions, from whom raw materials could be imported, in order to avoid the depreciation of the pound sterling. The British Government was willing to help Belgium in this. Britain was taking other steps to avoid depreciation of the franc.

In order to help re-construction, the British Admiralty was undertaking the enormous work of re-building the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend almost entirely with Belgian labour.

Great British shipping lines are considering the question of making Antwerp a port of call.

GREEKS HAPPY.

ATHENS, May 14th.

Greek forces occupied Smyrna to-day. The news caused a patriotic outburst and our occupation was acclaimed as a triumph of the policy of M. Venizelos.

THE WAITER-SEER.

ASQUITH'S LAME EXCUSE.

LONDON, May 17th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Newcastle, and referring to a well-known war-time speech delivered there, when, as Premier, he gave an assurance that there was no shortage of munitions, warmly denied that he deceived the country. The former statement was carefully limited to the past. He had not attempted and did not wish to conceal anxiety regarding the future.

It was false to test the Peace Treaty by asking how it compared with the terms a victorious Germany would have exacted. The German peace would have meant everything that could morally humiliate, that could be a permanent serfdom upon races and the free, economic and political development of peoples, but that should not be the model to which we should try to conform.

The League of Nations should be set up without any avoidable delay.

GRATITUDE TO DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 16th.

Presiding at a farewell luncheon to Sir Robert Borden by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law said that when he remembered the vicissitudes and uncertainties that surrounded us during the war he believed that, without the aid of the Dominions, an Allied victory could not have been achieved.

However much we might hope for from the League of Nations, it was certain that, among all the problems, difficulties, and duties before us, none was so vital as that every statesman and all the people throughout the Empire should realise that, as the Empire had been one throughout the war, it must, also, be one in future.

LLOYD GEORGE IN GERMANY.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

Mr. Lloyd George has gone on a visit to the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

PARIS, May 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Reading, has returned after a visit to the Somme battlefield region. The Premier particularly went over the areas where the Welsh Divisions distinguished themselves.

POSTHUMOUS DECORATION FOR EDITH CAVELL.

LONDON, May 15th.

Reuter learns that the French Government has decided to award to Nurse Cavell the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

FLYING ACROSS ATLANTIC.

AMERICA'S GREAT FEAT.

LONDON, May 18th.

A representative of the British airmen, interviewed, said the airmen are unstinted in their praise of America's great feat of flying the Atlantic, marking an era of progress in aviation. They declare it is an object lesson for the British authorities, who left it to private British enterprise, whereas the American Government considered it worth a national effort. Thus, Americans had the advantage of a patrolled course with practically no risk to the pilots, whereas, for British airmen, with a longer route, it was a question of life and death.

The official weather report yesterday evening showed that the conditions in the North Atlantic were most unfavourable. A gale was blowing, and heavy seas were prevailing.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, May 17th.

The Irish-American Delegation asked Mr. Lansing to request the British Government to grant De Valera, Griffith, and Colonel Plunkett safe-conducts to come to Paris, and submit their case to the Peace Conference.

EGYPT.

PORT SAID, May 15th.

All the Municipal workers have struck work. There have been no disorders. The Canal traffic has not been affected owing to measures taken to provide ships with sufficient coal to reach the nearest port.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIA.

HER NEW FRONTIERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

A Council of Foreign Ministers is working out the subsidiary details of the new Austrian frontiers. It is not anticipated that the Treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrians before May 21st.

PARIS, May 17th.

The British, French, and Italian Delegates met the Austrians, for the first time, at Saint Germain and discussed the re-victualling of Austria.

PARIS, May 17th.

The Austrian treaty has nearly been completed. The causes of, and responsibility for, the war are, practically, a duplicate of the German treaty, but the ex-Emperor Karl is not arraigned.

A clause provides for Austria to pay one-twentieth of the German indemnity, namely, five thousand million marks.

PARIS, May 16th.

The Allied Commissions are studying the questions of how much Austrian can be made to pay, and her future military; also the question of payment for foodstuffs sent to Austria.

It is expected that credentials will be exchanged early next week.

FIUME.

PARIS, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—

The Fiume problem still remains unsolved. The French view is that the maximum Italy now can hope for is the declaration of Fiume as a free city with a Commission appointed by the League of Nations to supervise its administration.

PARIS, May 16th.

It is understood that the Italians have been strongly recommended to settle the Fiume question by direct intercourse with the Jugo-Slavs.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

PARIS, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—

It is reliably reported that the chief clause in the Treaty with Turkey will establish Constantinople as an independent city under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

It may be assumed that the Treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria, against whom the United States did not declare war, will not be dealt with until the Treaties with Germany and Austria have been signed. It is quite probable that the Treaties will be negotiated and signed at Constantinople, Salonika or some other convenient town in the Near East.

PARIS, May 17th.

The Council of Foreign Ministers have adopted the Commission's report on the Bulgarian frontiers.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

The attention of the Allied circles in Paris is occupied by the progress of the anti-Bolshevist troops, the Soviet Government being now in an iron ring.

The immediate supply of foodstuffs to Russian territories in anti-Bolshevist hands is under consideration.

PARIS, May 16th.

A Havas message states:—

Japan is said to be anxious to recognize the Koltchak Government. In France, too, there is a strong sentiment in this direction. American circles have the same opinion, although there are some who fear that the Koltchak Government might eventually re-establish Imperialism.

PARIS, May 16th.

Japan has recognised the Koltchak Government. Admiral Koltchak's friends in Paris declare that it is of interest to Japan to maintain friendly terms with the Siberian Government, notably because Japan's supply of iron comes from Siberia.

COPENHAGEN, May 16th.

It is reported, from Budapest, that the Ukrainian Red Army has defeated the Rumanians on the Dniester.

The Red Army has crossed the river.

BERNE, May 17th.

The Georgian Press Bureau announces that Russian Bolshevists attacked the northern frontier of Georgia three times, and were repulsed on all occasions. Three thousand prisoners, a number of guns and machine-guns, and eight million roubles were captured.

A War Office *communiqué* states:—

General Maynard reports that a Bolshevik force on the morning of May 9th, attacked our positions at Rolelskaya and Maselga, on the southern shore of Lake Segozero. Our outposts checked the enemy until we were enabled to take up defensive positions. We then organised counter-attacks against both enemy flanks, which were carried out with great dash and complete success. The enemy fled south to Ostreche, suffering many casualties, including between 40 and 50 killed. We took a few prisoners, and captured four machine-guns. Our casualties were slight.

Russian troops, led by a few British officers, entirely gained this success.

We further advanced, on May 15th, southwards, along the Murmansk railway. The enemy occupied a series of ridges on which trenches and dug-outs had been constructed. The nature of the ground necessitated our carrying the first line of defence frontally, after which we out-manœuvred the enemy from the remaining defence lines. The enemy suffered appreciably.

A mixed Company of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and Rifle Brigade, and a Company of the Middlesex Regiment showed splendid dash and enthusiasm. French field-guns, mounted on railway trucks, largely helped to keep our casualties low. We have now reached a point just north of Lake Onega, where the Peyvenat-Slumbushski Road meets the railway.

LORD MILNER'S JOB.

PARIS, May 15th.

Lord Milner has been appointed President of the Commission dealing with Italian colonial claims.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH IN INDIA.

LETTER IN THE "TIMES."

LONDON, May 22nd.

The *Times* gives prominence to a letter dealing with the grievances of Britishers in India, particularly regarding pay, pensions and conditions of service. The letter submits that, if the right type of men are to be attracted as officers, it becomes more essential than ever to obtain the best class of Englishmen. It reviews the decrease in pensions during recent years simultaneously with the shortened qualifying period, refers to the reduced monetary values, and declares that the position of field officers in India is becoming worse year by year. They have not received concessions made to other officers for the past ten years. The correspondent suggests a maximum pension of £1,000 per year after twenty-eight years' service; also an increase in the pay of field officers by forty per cent., not including staff pay.

Officers sick in India and invalided Home should draw full pay and staff pay for three months, as in war-time.

The officers' housing and cantonments are described as scandalous, owing to the leasing conditions, due to high costs and Government regulations. Warrant officers and Staff sergeants were much better off in this respect. Government should build officers' houses and thoroughly equip them, particularly with lights, fans, sanitation and water.

Means of communication and other forms of development should be opened up in the hills, in order to induce house-building.

If housing, pay, and pension conditions were not improved, the most desirable men for India would not enter the Army, as officers. Similarly, the most desirable class of lady would not become their wives under these unalluring conditions.

The letter urges first-class free passages to all officers and their families periodically, as other Powers do; also an extended concession of form "E" for railway travelling to field officers.

It mentions the desirability of the reorganisation of the Indian Family Pension Fund; also compensation to officers for lost kit, etc., left in India in 1914.

HUNGARY.

PARIS, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—

The Council of Four has decided that the economic restrictions will be maintained regarding Hungary so long as the political situation there remains unsettled.

VIENNA, May 16th.

A counter-revolutionary Government has been formed at Rad, in Hungary, with Julius Karolyi, cousin of Count Karolyi, as Premier.

The Government, in a manifesto, declares it is transitional. Its task will be to repair all Bolshevist ravages, and restore law and order.

FRENCH COMMERCE.

PARIS, May 15th.

A Havas message states:—

The French Government is beginning to devote attention to the revival of industry and commerce. Two decrees were signed, one to place purchases for public services under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, while the second decree abolishes many restrictions imposed formerly as war measures on the country's export trade.

Out of 654 categories of articles of which exportation was prohibited, 19 only now remain on the list. Interdictions of certain imports may be lifted later, subject to the conclusion of arrangements with the different Allies.

GERMAN DOINGS.

BALE, May 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the trial of persons concerned in the murder of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg resulted in Lieutenant Vigel and Trooper Runge being sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and Lieutenant Ritmann to six weeks' solitary confinement. The other accused were acquitted.

BERLIN, May 16th.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Stettin, owing to riots, due to food shortages.

BERLIN, May 17th.

Statistics, up to April 30th, state that the number of Germans killed during the war exceed two millions.

AN "UNDERGROUND" VERSE.

Mr. Hudson, K.C., at the recent meeting of the Underground Electric Railways, quoted the following doggerel verse which he had heard:—

The Underground rails are a paradox quite.
To get at its trains you must risk a free fight.
They carry vast crowds and can't pay their way.
The Directors explain in the usual way.

Lord George Hamilton, the chairman, said that sometimes the raising of fares resulted in a loss of revenue. They had had to lower some fares which were raised, as a loss of traffic followed.

CHILDREN IN PANTOMIME.

Summonses brought by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children against John Tiller, the theatrical producer, of Charing Cross-road, London, and Bessie Dixon, of Manchester, employed by him as a matron on a pantomime tour, were dismissed by the Blackpool magistrates recently.

It was alleged that seven Blackpool children taken on a Scottish pantomime tour were badly fed, crowded together, and allowed to get dirty.

The defence denied all charges, and said the children were well looked after. Mr. Tiller was ill in London all the time.

The magistrates held that Mr. Tiller had no case to answer, and there was not sufficient evidence to convict in the case of Mrs. Dixon.

Advertisement to the Dealers in Motor Products.

The Automotive Products Corporation of New York, U. S. A. has been made the EXPORT DEPARTMENT for a group of American Manufacturers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories and has been authorized to appoint exclusive representatives or dealers in all the principal markets of the world.

We are the exporters of a complete line, including Automobiles Lorries, Farm Tractors, Plows, Agricultural Machinery, Industrial Trucks, Farm Lighting Plants and Automobile Accessories.

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Ward Delivery Car—electric—worm gear—1—2—3½ and 5 tons capacity.
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Chicago, U. S. A.

El Oriente Cigar Factory Is American Concern

Governor-General of Philippines Issues Important Announcement

Walter E. Olsen & Co., Buy Largest Cigar Factory in Manila from Alien Property Custodian U. S.

The world famous El Oriente Cigar Factory of Manila, Philippine Islands, has passed into American hands. The Alien Property Custodian announces its sale to Walter E. Olsen and Company.

El Oriente Cigar Factory has been established since 1883 and it is well and favorably known here. Every detail of manufacture, from the cultivation and care of the tobacco, to the clean and careful handling in the most modern and sanitary factories, has been carefully studied, with the result that the products of the factory enjoy a world wide enviable reputation.

The policy of the owners will be to maintain the same high standard of quality that has made El Oriente cigars a by-word for good smokes throughout this country. The warehouses of the company contain more than three million pesos worth of tobacco, carefully selected and of the highest quality. This in itself assures smokers of a mild uniform blend, that from a point of quality and aroma is unexcelled.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement, in order that the smoking public of China may be put in possession of the facts concerning the Oriente Cizar Factory:

Office of the Governor-General of the Phillippine Islands

Manila, Feb. 18, 1919.

To whom it may concern:

"The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has received the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. Douglas M Moffat, managing director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States of America:

"United States of America the Alien Property Custodian
Office of the Managing Director in the Philippines, Manila.

February 12, 1919.

Dear Sir:

'At the request of Walter E. Olsen and Company, I beg to advise you that the El Oriente Cigar Factory and business as a going concern was sold by me, as representative of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, at public sale to the Walter E. Olsen Company, the highest bidder therefor. The sale has been confirmed by the Washington office of the Custodian and the Olsen Company has paid the purchase price, and is now in possession of, and operating the factory and business. The Olsen Company is a corporation organised under the laws of the Philippine Islands and all of its stockholders are American citizens. The enemy interests should, therefore, be considered as eliminated and the business entitled to the same consideration as other American business.

'Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MOFFAT,
Managing Director for the Philippine Islands.

The Governor General,
Manila, P. I."

'I hereby certify to the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian, on the original of the above-quoted letter which is on file in this office. I further certify that the records of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copy-rights, and Trade Marks of the Philippine Government show that Walter E. Olsen and Company is a Philippine corporation duly organised under the laws of the Philippine Islands and that all of its stockholders are citizens of the United States of America.'

By authority of the Governor-General.
(Sgd.) J. L. IRWIN,
Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

The Tabaqueria Filipina, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents of China, including Hongkong, for the above brands. Hongkong Office, 15, Wyndham Street.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.
The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.
Courses for Mechanics and driving

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means pay for their course.

Works and school, Shaukiwan.
Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.

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We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Manila and other Eastern and European ports.

Our brands are:—

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STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
HAPPINESS (Blue and Red Labels).

Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

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T. K. YUNG, General Manager.

Head Office: Telephone 1053. Cable Address: Mowsiflour.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LIKE A POKER GAME.

LONDON, March 22.

The labour situation is very like a poker game. It relies to a great extent on nerve and "bluff." As I write, few believe there will be a really serious strike, but the leaders, for all that are making it appear that the very Heavens are about to fall upon a doomed Government.

The Government, for its part, is not wholly without cards, though it has allowed its opponents to extract a good many tricks. As I write, the bands are playing in the near distance and the millions are applauding the triumphal march of the Guards that have come home from victory and the accomplishment of great deeds to a grateful city. Ostensibly it is a mere pageant of tribute to the Army. In reality it is far more than that. On the face of it, the day celebrates the stemming of the Huns by the Guards. In reality it is also a hint to the Bolsheviks at home that here are reliable men and machines to maintain the order and stability of the State. [Another stupid threat. See today's leader.] Believe me, far-away reader, there is nothing inopportune in this triumphal march at this time.

PROGRESS.

Slowly we are advancing towards the light. Very likely by the time this has reached you the real peace will be with us and there will be no excuse even for bureaucracy to clog the chariot wheels of industry. Heaven knows, the bureaucrat is clinging with amazing tenacity to his job, hoping that the small tooth comb of the demobiliser will pass over him and leave him on his comfortable rock of a Government position. But the omens are dark for obstructionists, and I am afraid we shall have to dispense with some of those who have squandered millions on shipyards, motor depots and aerodromes that have never been used, are never likely to be used and are, in fact, located and designed as though they never were intended to be used.

Take Chepstow, in Wales. They spent £4,000,000 on that. They built docks and slips at such an angle that no ship sliding from the slips could do anything else than stick in the mud. They erected cottages of solid concrete and then laboriously chipped holes in the walls for the windows to be put in. It isn't half finished, but is useless as it stands, so they tried to get the co-operators to take it over. The Co-operators of the country laughed, said they were mightily complimented, but begged to be excused. Now the Office of Works is to tinker it up some more and live in hope that somebody will take it off their hands.

A million or two has been spent on a motor depot at Slough. It is a marshy spot, and experts not concerned in it declare it is about as unsuitable a location as could have been selected if an imbecile had been sent out on a requisitioning mission. Part of the way through, the weight of the girders brought the walls down and injured some workmen.

Last week a famous man with a title, and a name besides, was sent down to report on it. He had a hard job to decide and at the same time save the face of the Government. In the end the depot is to be retained in part, at least.

There was an aerodrome built in Scotland at enormous cost, and a munition town built near Bristol 'regardless,' but neither has been used. The first was useless because it was precisely where it should not have been. The second wasn't wanted at all. I mention these things to indicate to you that the Labour element in the country is not entirely without cause—apart from the high cost of living—for its demand for a change in the method of Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The payment of out of work donation to those who have been doing national work and are now demobilised, is a scandal of another sort—but a scandal all the same. There are hundreds of thousands of them in the country and it is costing the country something over seven figures a day. Every day long queues line up at the Labour exchanges to register for the payment at the end of the week. They are offered this and that work, in substitution, but as a rule they one and all begin to make excuse. At one exchange there are 600 boys drawing 15/- a week for doing nothing. At Tottenham there are 9,000 women drawing 25/- a week for the same arduous task. At Shoreditch every day two thousand men line up to decline work and register for pay. If the work offered is skilled, they reply that they are unskilled—if it is to do unskilled work in the reconstruction camps in France, they reply that they have done so much work driving shells into the soil abroad that they are not minded to do any more digging them up again. It is the same in Lancashire and in Nottingham and everywhere. Spindles are idle because the girls can do almost as well by spending their morning at the labour exchange and their afternoons at the kinema.

Occasionally there is a bureaucrat who knows his business. The other day a smart looking maid was sent by the labour exchange to a prospective mistress. The girl immediately demanded £1 a week and hours from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m., besides many privileges. The mistress was a wise woman. She telephoned the result of the interview to the manager of the Labour Exchange. When the maid called to register next day the Manager told her if she did not accept the employment offered her at reasonable terms she would be cut off the roll for unemployment donation. Within an hour she was back at the house of the prospective mistress and signed on at 16/- a week and hours from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

This week a co-operative member for Kettering, Mr. Waterson, introduced a Bill—which was negatived—to provide Heaven for out of works. They were to be provided with training institutions and homes and maintenance—with their dependents—at the expense of the State. The state, in very truth, in the eye of the modern Socialist, is a wonderful thing. Its resources are unending, and all you have to do is to reach down into the long stocking of the Exchequer and help yourself. Of course you are not called upon for any adequate return. If you were, that would be the tyranny of a brutal capitalistic system, operating through class Government.

The old House of Commons is hearing more moral maxims and copy book headings nowadays than ever in its history. A friend who is bored there every day assures me he quite expects to hear some member wind up this speech "*Pro bono publico. Multum in parvo. Nil desperandum*"!

CO-OPERATION.

When all that is said, there remains the cheerful fact that there is a spirit of frank comradeship between capital and labour, of the best types, to-day such as never has shown itself in history before. If the saner leaders of the workers can keep their control of the masses, and the wiser and more liberal (small l please) of the employers are able to dominate the policy of commerce and industry, all will be well. If, in addition to that, politics can be made less selfish and bureaucracy less asinine, we are in for a very bright future indeed.

DANCING CRAZE.

The dancing craze continues, but it is becoming saner in its tendencies. The jazz and three step are declining in favour and some of the old stately dances are going into favour again. There is not a hall or a band to be had for many weeks ahead. The fact is we are enjoying the rebound from strain to social gaiety. You should see the way the pastry shops—especially the Belgian ones—are crowded every afternoon by women and children, and some male things as well, eager to taste once more the pre-war succulence of sweets and iced cakes. The grill rooms are also open once more and though the meat is tougher and less prime than of yore, we revel in good chop or steak because for long moons we were deprived of them by the stern ordinances of the Food Controller.

Clothes are likely to remain as now at least until next Spring, because of the huge demand and the shortage of skilled labour. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men who have come home expanded by training beyond the measure of their old 'civvies.' They are being fitted out again at high cost, but they must have the goods.

NOTE THIS!

Your part of the world is about to be invaded by a motley collection of propagandists. The Bolshevist Government in Russia has a lot of Chinese and other prisoners in its hands who are being made to go to anarchist classes. They are there taught the notions of Bolshevism and offered fancy inducements to go to China and elsewhere and help in spreading the doctrines. This is being accepted by some, and no doubt you will hear of them, or see evidences of their work, ere long. The same thing is being planned for England and America, but I fancy we are keeping a stricter watch than will be possible in the Far East.

LENT.

Never before has Lent been so little regarded. Nobody of note used to be married in Lent, but this year no regard is being paid to the tradition at all. Formerly a dance in Lent was looked askance at even by people who were not considered sticklers for religious customs. Now Roman Catholics of prominence are not merely attending but giving lively dance parties. They laugh and exclaim, in the words of a catchy song, of the moment, "Apres la guerre".

SUNDAY GAMES.

Perhaps as a rebound from the causes of the riots in the Strand a week or two back, when our over officious police seized some American soldiers and sailors who were quietly playing cards in front of the Eagle Hut, the movement for a brighter Sunday is gaining strength. There are active parsons like the Hon. Father Adderly who have come out plainly for games on Sundays, between services. Chaplains often played football in France on Sundays, so why not at home?

AIR ACTIVITY.

Quite possibly by the time you read this the Atlantic will have been flown and the Daily Mail £10,000 prize for that event will have been won. Hawker on a Sopwith biplane, an American competitor on a Porte machine, and one or two others are already making preparations.

But I am assured by those who know that commercial flying will have to "go slow" if it is to develop efficiently. The tendency is to arrange for speed and light loads, which of course makes for expensiveness of transit. That class of business will remain, no doubt, for goods that require speed, but there will be the far greater field of traffic that can be carried in bulk at a slower rate.

Developments are proceeding very rapidly and if the present secret experiments with a new helicopter principle machine come to fruition, we shall see machines that will be able to rise straight up in the air and alight, after hovering for a short time, on any space as big as the average housetop.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

With the prospective removal of restrictions on trade, for which great forces are working, there should be a mighty boom in our export business. There are stacks of goods, in Yorkshire especially, for delivery abroad. It is predicted that for a year from the actual signing of peace the boom in trade will be spectacular.

COUNTESS'S DIVORCE DECREE.

The Countess Alice de Montaign, Queen Mary Hostel, Abbey Wood, Woolwich, was in the Divorce Court recently granted a decree dissolving her marriage with the Count Rene Pierre Anne Marie Joseph de Montaign.

She said the marriage was at the Register Office, Rotorua, New Zealand, on November 11, 1914. In 1916, when they were in England, he left her, and on October 21, 1918, she obtained a restitution decree which he did not comply with.

Mrs. Alice Roscol gave evidence of entering the service of Count de Montaign at Tower House, 12, Park Village West, Regent's Park, in November 1917. A lady was living there with him and passing as the countess.

Mr. Justice Coleridge pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

Started with little pimples breaking out on little boy's head. Itched terribly causing him to scratch and make them bleed. Formed mass of eruptions all over head. Very little sleep. Tried several remedies without help. Then saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and thought we would get them. Now he is completely healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. H. Fielding, 24, Bridgewater St., Greengate, Salford, Lancs., Eng. '08.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

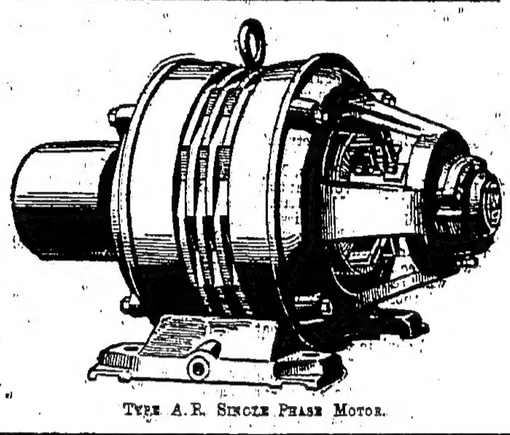
INTIMATIONS

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel. 114.
CANTON, Shameen. Tel. 1165.

REPRESENTATIVES IN SOUTH CHINA FOR

Westinghouse



TYPE A.R. SINGLE PHASE MOTOR.

We offer you free the services of our Engineering Staff to help you select your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.

STOCKS AVAILABLE

JUST RECEIVED 5,000 COPIES POPULAR MUSIC.

COME AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION FROM 25 *Cts.* UPWARDS.

JAMES LAU & CO.,
26, WYNDHAM STREET.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists, ... in England, ... 1/, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

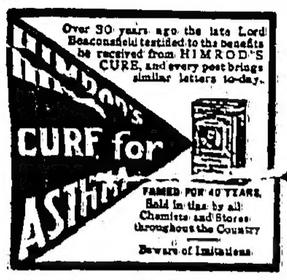
ALWAYS HAPPY AND BRIGHT

In the man or woman who keeps health regular and liver active with the aid of

PINKETTES

These tiny laxatives act as gently as nature, dispelling constipation, 'liver', biliousness, sick headaches, dizziness. They purify the breath, clear the skin, aid digestion.

Of chemists everywhere, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/6⅛
,, On demand	3/6⅛
,, 30 days' sight	3/6⅛
,, 4 months' sight	3/6⅝
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/7⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/7⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	54¼
Credits, 4 months' sight	56¼
On New York—	
On demand	81½
Credits, 60 days' sight	83½
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	150
On Manila—	
On demand	169
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	
On Saigon, 100 tiles (per tael)	41.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buy rate)	$ 5.60 n.
Silver (per oz.)	51⅛
Bar Silver in Hongkong	30 % pm. n
Chinese Copper Cash	3 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	—
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	5 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd MAY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	670 n.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$ 450 n.
North China Ins.	T. 220 b.
Union Ins.	$102½ n., ex div.
Yangtsze Ins.	$232 b.
Far Easterns	T. 28 n.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$141 n., ex div.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$ 25 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$ 80 b.
H.K. Steamboats	$22½ n.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$32 n.
Do. (Def.)	$154 b., 153 sa.
Shell Transports	200 b.
Star Ferries	37 s.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$159 n.
Malabon Sugars	$34 b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	49 b.
Langkat	T 19½ b.
Shanghai Loans	
S'hai Explorations	
Raubs	$2½ n.
Tronoh Mines	41⅞ n.
Ural Caspians	46⅞ b., cum rights
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$93 s.
H. & W. Docks	$151 b., 152 sa.
S'hai Docks	T 127½ n.
New Engineerings	T. 24 n.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$109 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$100 n.
Hongkong Lands	$111 b., 111½ sa.
Humphreys	$8.10 b.
Kowloon Lands	$47 b.
Land Reclamations	$ 175 n.
West Points	$72½ b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 240 b.
Kung Yiks	T 34 s.
Laou Kung Mows	T 172½ b., 175 sa.
Orientals	T88 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T 178 sa.
Yangtszepoos	T11½ b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$7½ s.
China-Borneos	$12½ n.
China Lights Old $5 & New 1.05	b.
China-Providents	$7½ b.
Dairy Farms	$36 n.
H.K. Electrics	$75 s.
Macao Do.	$33½ n
Hongkong Ropes	$31½ b.
H.K. Tramways	$7½ n.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$8½ b.
do. (New)	$ .85 b.
Steam Laundries	$3½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$12 n.
Water-boats	$13 b
Watsons	$5½ sa.
Powells	$11½ b.
Wisemans	$30 n.

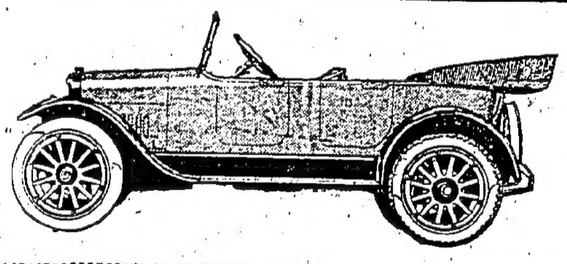
The Imprisoned Laughter of the Peasant Girls of France.

REIDS' LIMITED, IMPORTERS
OBTAINABLE AT
GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd. Agents.
HONGKONG.
AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

MACGREGOR'S
V.O.S.
(PARLIAMENT BLEND)
FINEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL.
FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.



Allen

THE UTILITY CAR

Today's demands demand more of a motor car.

Study this Allen New Series 41.

It is big enough and powerful enough and fast enough to meet the pace of any vigorous family.

It is exceptionally comfortable. And it is truly economical—in fuel, and also because it stands up under the hardest kind of service.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Telephone 114.

New Series 41

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.,
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

BANK.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central,
Chairman of Board of Directors,
LAU SIU CHEUN, Esq.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

LUU HOAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2s. 9d. E. ECLECRACE & Co., HERTFORD RD., N.W.3, LONDON.
THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits	500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chung Lak.

CHIEF MANAGER ..... Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER ..... Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approval securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
PEKING: Haitine, Tungchow. NORTH: Miyun, Chobsien, Pahsien Niulansan, Hsuanhua. CHIHLI: Tieutsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Tamfing, Cholubsien, Weinsien. MANCHURIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heiho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien. HUPEH Hankow, Shasi, Ichang. HUNAN: Changsha. KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow. SOUTH: Tsinkiangpo. SHANTUNG: Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkiaohsien, Tatungfu. HONAN: Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien. KWANGTUNG: Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. FUKIEN: Foochow, Amoy, Hankoug, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. CHEKIANG: Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ninspo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen. KIANGSI: Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chiau. ANWHEI: Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. SZECHUEN: KUEICHOW: Wwcivangfu. SHANSI: Sianfu, Hangchunfu. SUIYUAN: Kweihwating Paotowchen. TSAHAR: Kalgan Fengchen, URGA: Urga, Hailatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up)	,, 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds	,, 6,580,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, MOJI.
FORMOSA—SIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, MAKUNG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKYEN, ARO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @2/- =	$15,000,000
Silver —	$1,000,000
	$36,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
J. Johnstone, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 19, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 817

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	France 75,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ..... André Berthelot.
General Manager ..... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING,
SHANGHAI, SAIGON,
TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG,
HONGKONG, YUNNANFU,
HANOI, VLADIVOSTOCK,
CANTON, FOOCHOW.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
6, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 100,000,000 = (£8,333,333)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 70,000,000 = (£5,833,333)
RESERVE FUND	f. 12,760,236 = (£1,063,275)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON.
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAJA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PARIKMANAN,	TELOK BETUNG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJIREBON,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, Issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£2,100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-Up	750,000
Reserved Fund and Rest	785,700

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	,, 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG	SAIGON
BATTAMBANG	MONGTZE	SHANGHAI
CANTON	NOUMEA	SINGAPORE
DJIBOUTI	PAPEETE	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOURANE
HANKOW	PNOM-PENH	VLADIVOSTOCK
HANOI	PONDICHERY	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Yen 100,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	,, 25,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DALNY)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONOLULU	SHINKINTUN
KARIN	SINGAPORE
KAI YUEN	SOERABAYA
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAO

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME,
Manager.

Hongkong May 16, 1919.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,281,456
,, Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,229
Other Receipts	478,949
	£5,239,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

KINEMA PARS.

The departure of Germans in Shanghai has been filmed, the film has been shown in Shanghai at the beginning of April. How is it that Hongkong has'nt seen that film yet.

* * *

The Sunset Studios in Los Angeles, where Mary Pickford has been converting Jean Webster's story of "Daddy Longlegs" into a film, has presented some really remarkable sights—even for a film studio. The studio for the most part was invaded by an army of little orphans, having the experience of their lives. They were everywhere—big orphans, little orphans, fat ones, thin ones. Marshall Neilan, who was directing the film, treated those kids as if each and everyone of them was getting as much salary as Little Mary herself; and Mrs. Charlotte Pickford, who is always pretty much on the job around the studio, was mothering and fussing them around. It was feared there would be a collection of spoiled orphans, who would refuse to leave the studio when the picture was finished.

* * *

Charlie Chaplin recently received what is said to have been the biggest offer yet made to a film star in the form of a proposition to make six pictures at the rate of $400,000 each. The offer came in a telegram from Kessel and Baumann from New Orleans. Owing to his plans in connection with the recently organized "Big Four," Chaplin was obliged to refuse the offer.

* * *

E. J. Righton, managing director of Film House, Wellington, New Zealand, who came to the United States to make a study of American methods of film distribution, recently paid a visit to Mary Pickford at her Hollywood studio. Mr. Righton was accompanied by his wife, and the two spent an entire afternoon with Miss Pickford, watching her at work on "Daddy Long Legs," her first production for the First National Exhibitors' Circuit, which will be ready for the screen early in the spring. Film House and the New Zealand Picture Supplies, of which Mr. Righton is the head, owns fifty theatres outright in New Zealand and controls 150 more in New Zealand and Australia. It is said to be the biggest film company in the Antipodes.

* * *

Pearl White asserts that she is the largest individual owner of property in New York City as her recent purchase of a twenty-acre estate in Bayside, which is within the New York City line, gives her this distinction.

* * *

The Port of New York has registered shipments of motion picture films amounting to $729,137 during the month of January, 1919.

* * *

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has signed Irene Castle, the charming widow of Vernon Castle, to appear in Paramount pictures. Her first feature will be a Robert W. Chambers story.

* * *

"The Girl from Bohemia," depicts life in New York's famous latin quarter where artists, poets and novelists are supposed to lead a life of gay abandon. This is the last play that Irene Castle made for the screen just prior to Captain Vernon Castle's tragic death on an aviation field in Texas.

* * *

Goldwyn announces that a performance of "Thais" was to be given at the Vatican during April. The presentation of Mary Garden in "Thais" was to take place in the Sala Pia, where the Pope and his cardinals and other ecclesiastical member will be able to study the evolutions of Mary from sinner to convert. We shall take great pleasure in reporting the result of the performance as soon as possible. In the meantime, there is no doubt that the film will be interesting to the pious assembly from a number of view points.

* * *

Pathe Exchange announces that the Virginia Pearson Photoplays, Inc., will use that organization as its medium for distribution. The new producing company expects to make six or eight pictures during the coming year, the first of which is "The Bishop's Emeralds." Miss Pearson is now at work on the picture.

* * *

One of the most notable casts ever assembled for a big feature is revealed in the announcement that Rudyard Kipling's great story "The Naulahka" has been picturized as a big special Pathe production. Heading the cast is Antonio Moreno whose work before the camera has gained him an international reputation. Opposite Mr. Moreno is Helene Chadwick who has steadily advanced in popularity by every Pathe picture in which she has appeared for the past year. In the supporting cast is Mary Alden, one of the best character actresses on the screen, J. H. Gilmour, Warner Oland, who gained fame in "Patria" and "The Fatal Ring," and Doraldina who has created a sensation on the speaking stage by her wonderful interpretations of Hawaiian dances.

* * *

"Fatty" Arbuckle has signed a new contract to appear under the Paramount banner for a period of three years. The agreement was signed recently at the Meuhlbach Hotel in Kansas City, where Mr. Arbuckle, Joseph M. Schenck, under whose management he appears on the screen; Lou Anger, his personal manager, and Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, closed the arrangement. After the signatures were affixed to the contract the entire party left for New York.

* * *

The outstanding feature of recent Kinema news was the unexpected announcement from Los Angeles that William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and one of the most prominent men in American public life, had entered the film industry as general counsel for the United Artists' Association.

This was preceded by a remarkable upheaval in the film forces, which Los Angeles as the centre of a "stars' revolution," as it was called. D. W. Griffith, Charles Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and William S. Hart, in opposition to what they called a threatened "film trust," formed a combination known as the United Artists' Association, to produce their own pictures in their own way. The artists charged that the "trust" would have destroyed their art by forcing them to make pictures cut to a pattern.

It is not yet clear just what financial interests may be allied with Mr. McAdoo, but it is announced he will receive a salary of $100,000 a year, and it is expected he will have executive control of the new organization. The artists will not abrogate their existing contracts, but expect to begin work under the new auspices next Fall.

In the interim, Mr. Griffith has contracted to produce three pictures for the First National Exhibitors' Circuit, at the forthcoming expiration of his Artcraft contract. It is stated that Mr. Hart will not continue his affiliation with the United Artists. The other four members of the combination, however, have signed three year interlocking contracts with Mr. McAdoo.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

It is reported in the Japanese papers that since the war the Government of India, "abusing the Shipping Control Acts," has been giving extremely bad treatment to Japanese steamers. The British Government too, is intending to protect British shipping by issuing the Coast Trade Prohibition Laws in Great Britain and the Colonies on all important lines, which are likely to feel foreign competition. There is reason to believe that the British delegates are going to insist on the adoption of this policy at the Peace Conference at Paris. In making these statements the Japanese papers show their customary ignorance of the matters they discuss, for the British Government claims no power of dictation of fiscal policy to the self-governing colonies. If these colonies desire to develop a coasting service of their own they are at liberty to keep foreign ships from participation, but they are not very likely to do that. It is the Indian and Crown Colony shipping by which Japanese ships exist and which they may find closed to them if Britain changes her policy. The Japanese papers do not go into details regarding the "extremely bad treatment" Japanese ships receive in Indian ports,—which probably means that they do not get the preferential treatment which should be accorded to an Ally, when that Ally is Japan. At the base of these rumours is generally found the fear that the illiberal treatment of foreign shipping in Japan is bound to lead to retaliation abroad. This is further indicated by other rumours and alleged telegrams from India to the effect that a special discrimination will be made against Japanese subsidised lines. To meet this in advance, the Indian subsidy was camouflaged long ago by being allotted to the other runs of the same companies. As for exclusiveness of coasting trade being embodied in the Peace Treaties, that is sheer nonsense. A resolution against such exclusiveness is conceivable, but very unlikely, and in such a matter as this every country will make its own arrangements.

NO HUSHING UP.

The rioting and bloodshed among the Canadian soldiers at Rhyl should be investigated. The public wish to know how such an unhappy affair arose and how it was settled. Everybody admires these splendid fighting men from the great Dominion, and is pained to learn that such trouble occurred while the men are waiting to go home with their war-laurels and carrying all our thanks with them. Something remains unexplained. Such men must have had some serious provocation to drive them into open riot and bloodshed.

The official statement rebukes the newspapers for "exaggeration" while admitting that 5 men have been killed and 19 injured. Blaming the newspapers is familiar as the covering tactics of officialdom without being convincing. In this case it seems to have no justification. It is only fair to the Canadians at Rhyl and to the Dominion that an open inquiry should be held, and that there should be no "hushing up."—*Daily Mail.*

NOTICES.

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THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS. IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.

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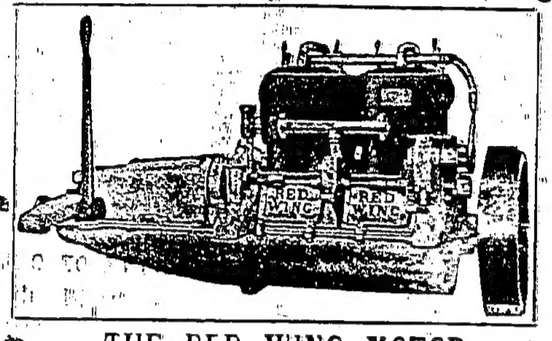

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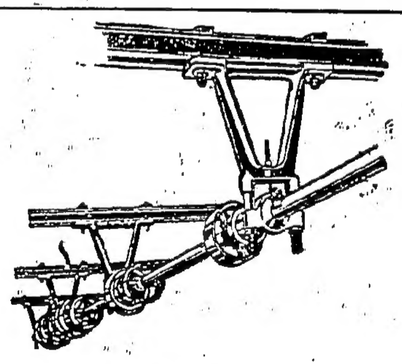

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It exceeds all expectation
It demands your approbation.
T'is ready now! T'is ready now!
So do not hesitate.
But buy to-day, without delay
Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, May 25.
Europe via Negapatam—Per BENCLEUCH.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, May 25.
Tourane—Per YANGTZEKIANG, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TUNGSHING, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per KIUKIANG, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 26.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per TATSUNO MARU. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per HOPSANG, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 27.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.
Swatow and Straits—Per CHENGTU, 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 29.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 30.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per KAGA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 31.
Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 3.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, Noon.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per MENTOR. Noon.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, June 2, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 5.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 11 a.m.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THE
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 4.30 and 9.15 p.m.

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"BAWB'S O' THE BLUE RIDGE"

"HE DID & HE DIDN'T."

"THE JUDGE,"
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There are as many laughs as the pup in this picture has fleas.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

May 24.

Per s.s. *Dilwara*: Mr. D. K. Sethna, Corpl. P. J. Knight, Mr. M. Garner, Mr. S. H. Mohammed, Mrs. A. L. Rowllings, Miss M. Rowllings, Miss L. Bonham, Mr. T. Narandes, Mr. J. Correa, Mr. M. B. Shroff, Lieut R. Clayton Jones, Mrs. Liu Tai, Mrs. To Shing Wan, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stanafield, Mr. D. Watanmal, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. van Alkemade, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ross, Mrs. C. L. Edwards, Mr. Loh Yim, Mr. Loh Kam Man, Mr. Leung Shing Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Cheng Chi Chaan, Mr. Loh Chi Pak, Mr. Foong Sew Woo, Mr. Choy Kah Ting, Mr. Kian Chia Ping, Mr. S. H. Gunder, Mrs. Gunder, Mr. J. D. Gunder, Mr. W. J. Gallagher, Mrs. A. Phillips, Miss D. Phillips, Miss G. Godart, Miss O. Stevens, Miss L. Stambridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradley, Mr. C. Howitt, Mr. H. B. Warning, Mr. G. S. Hall, Mr. R. Riley, Mr. W. Bellis, Mrs. D. Phillips, H.R.H. Prince Yugala of Siam, Mr. V. S. Phya, Mr. D. D. Phra, Mr. P. V. Luang, Mr. N. J. Luang, Mr. C. Mow, Mr. K. Mow, Mr. Khae, Mr. S. Chue, Mr. Tong, Mr. Mucy, Mr. H. S. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lee, Mr. G. Dalton, Mr. P. P. Belford, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Adams, and Mr. R. L. Berger and infant.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.

UNCAS, Brit., 2,896 tons, from San Francisco, Capt. L. M. Wright, Standard Oil Co., Laichikok.

CORNELIA, Brit., 214 tons, from K.C. Wan, Capt. Guerreiro, Carroll Bros, Peng On.

HUICHOW, Brit., 1,222 tons, from Ching Wan Tao, Capt. Phane, B. & S., C34.

MASAYASHI MARU, Jap., 475 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Yamashita, Yu Fat, C33.

BANSEI MARU, No. 5, Jap., 781 tons, from Canton, Capt. Hatakiyama, Chukyoku, B32.

CLEARANCES.

May 23.

KWONGSANG, Brit., 9 a.m., for Canton, J.M. & Co.

SHINYO MARU, Jap., Noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, T.K.K.

CHINGCHOW, Brit., 7 a.m., for Whampoa, Green Island Cement Co.

WALLOWRA, Brit., 10.30 a.m., for Amoy, Moller.

UNCAS, Brit., 4 p.m., for Shanghai, Standard Oil Co.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. *China* arrived at San Francisco on May 17th in accordance with schedule.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez Canal on the 8th May, and is expected here on the 16th June.

The N.Y.K., s.s. *Kaga Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th May, and is expected here on the 29th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kirin Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 20th May, and is expected here on the 26th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez Canal on the 3rd May, and is expected here on the 8th June.

The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. *Nanking* arrived at San Francisco on April 29.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* sailed from Kobe May 14 for Yokohama.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Seiyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama May 13 and sails May 17 according to schedule for San Francisco en-route to South America.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* sailed from Kobe May 3rd and is due at Nagasaki May 5.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at Moji Sunday, April 13th.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama April 7 and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 29.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Anyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama March 30th, and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en-route to Valparaiso, South America.

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